The Weekly Post.

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THE LITTLE SHOE IN THE CORNER.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Yes, faith is a goodly anchor;
When skies are sweet as psalm,
At the bows it tells so calmly
In bluff, broad-shouldered calm.

And when, over breakers to leeward
The tattered surges are hurled,
It may keep our head to the tempest,
With its grip on the base of the world.

But, alter the shipwreck, tell me
What help in its iron thews,
Still true to the broken hawser,
Deep down among the sea-weed and ooze!

In the breaking gulfs of sorrow,
When the helpless feet stretch out,
And finds in the depths of darkness
No footing so solid as doubt.

Then better one spar of memory—
One broken plank of the past—
That our human heart may cling to,
Though hopeless of shore at last!

To the spirit its splendid conjectures,
To the flesh its sweet despair,
Its tears o'er the thin worn locket
With its beauty of deathless hair!

Immortal! I feel it and know it;
Who doubts it of such as she?
But that is the pang's very secret—
Immortal away from me!

There is a narrow ridge in the graveyard
Would scarce stay a child in his race;
But to me and my thought it is wider
Than the star-sown vague of space.

Your logic, my friend, is perfect,
Your morals most drearily true;
But the earth that stops my darling's ears
Makes mine insensate too.

Console, if you will; I can bear it;
'Tis a well-meant alms of breath;
But not all the preaching since Adam
Has made Death other than Death.

Communion in spirit! Forgive me,
But I, who am earthly and weak,
Would give all my incomes from dreamland
For her rose-leaf palm on my cheek!

That little shoe in the corner,
So worn, and wrinkled, and brown—
Its motionless hollow confutes you,
And argues your wisdom down.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF DECAY.

The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish poem, which, says the Edinburg *Review*, is surpassed by nothing with which we are acquainted in the Spanish language, except the "Ode of Louis de Leon:"

Oh! let the soul its slumbers break—
Arouse its senses, and awake
To see how soon
Life, in its glories, glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we view the rolling tide,
Down which our flowing minutes glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hour employ,
And dream each future dream a joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind,
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day;
Our golden dreams of yore were bright,
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them decay.

Our lives like hastening streams must be
That into one engulfing sea
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of death whose waves roll on
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble rivulet's glide,
To that sad wave!
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side,
Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting place:
And death the goal!
There all our glittering toys are brought—
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

See, then, how poor and little worth
Are all those glittering toys of earth
That lure us here;
Dreams of a sleep that death must break;
Alas! before it bids us awake,
We disappear.

Long ere the damp of death can blight
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Has passed away;
Youth smiled and all was heavenly fair—
Age came, and laid his finger there,
And where are they!

Where is the strength that spurned decay,
The step that roved so light and gay;
The heart's blithe tone!
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows wearisome, and woe!
When age comes on!

1776 AND 1868.

At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club, one of the members read the following contrast, the first lines by Dr. Franklin:

1776.

"Farmer at the plow,
Wife milking cow,
Daughter spinning yarn,
Son threshing in the barn,
All happy to a charm."

1868.

Farmer gone to see a show;
Daughter at the piano,
Madame gaily dressed in satin,
All the boys learning Latin,
With a mortgage on the farm.

Love and Marriage.

Buckle, in his History of Civilization, says that marriage does not depend upon love, but upon the price of corn. It is evident that children have long known this, and have even measured love as men measure corn, as appears from their common expression: "I love you two bushels and a peck." The statistical lover does not now say, as he used to: Amanda, I love thee—but, Amanda, provisions are cheap. There is no telling what fine novels and plays a man thoroughly imbued with this idea might produce, and particularly would he give us good songs. How imaginative would be one like this:

The heart bowed down with price of beef
To weakest hopes will cling.
With the melancholy refrain:
For beefsteak is the only friend,
That grief can call its own—own.

A fine tenor might do wonderful execution with this.

The San Francisco Earthquake—Extent of the Damage—Comparisons with Earthquakes of 1865.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of October 23d says:

"The losses by the earthquake in most cases are over estimated by the public; a careful examination of the various buildings showing that they can be repaired and made more secure, than before by iron bracing, and portions of walls renewed in cement, mortar and light wooden fire walls, in place of the dangerous brick and stone heretofore used."

"In this connection we may state, as the experience of Mr. Michael Reese, that in his recently erected buildings, where he has put in iron fronts and the Mansard or French roof and iron girders, he has found no damage to the walls or roof, and very slight injury to the plastering, while the buildings constructed of brick, in the ordinary manner of first class building, have been shaken and badly cracked, and sunk out of line.

"From notes already made, we think the loss in the city by the recent earthquake to buildings and stock will not exceed $500,000, and may fall within that amount.

"The damage to such a building as the City Hall and similar structures cannot, by any fair judgement, be put at the cost of a new building, for the tumble-down condition of our city buildings has long been an eyesore and disgrace to us, and only waited an earthquake or conflagration to settle the question as to pulling them down."

The same paper says:

"A comparison of the two principal earthquakes which have occured in San Francisco during the past few years will have some interest. On October 8th, 1865, what has until this week been called the great earthquake occurred, forty-six minutes after noon. There was a preliminary shock of five or six seconds duration, then a moment's intermission, then another and more serious vibration which lasted ten or more seconds. This year there was no warning and no cessation of vibration until the whole force of the shock was exhausted, and the long continuance of vibration increasing the oscillation of the buildings at each one, caused the greater damage. By Mr. Tennent, who timed the duration of the shock by counting until he could reach his stop watch, we are informed that the great shock of this week lasted forty-six seconds. Probably, there being no attempt to time the shocks of 1865, their duration was under rather than overstated. There was probably little diiference in length in the intervals between the beginning of the first and the close of the second shock of 1865, and the commencement and close of the more destructive single shock of 1868. The length of time the vibration lasts is the source of the danger. If at the tenth oscillation the upper part of a building swings a foot over the perpendicular, at the twentieth vibration, though no stronger force may be exerted, it would probably swing two feet over the line of perpendicular and so on.

"The shocks of 1865 took place at forty-six minutes past 12 in the day. At 7 and 10 o'clock the same night slighter shocks were felt. At twenty-five minutes before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the following day, twenty-two hours after the principal shock, a sharp vibration, lasting several seconds, was felt. This was the next greatest to the main shock, and was the last well defined vibration felt in the city at that time.

"This year we have also had a number of smaller shocks spread, over nearly twenty-four hours, after the first and main shock. From early yesterday morning until fourteen minutes past two o'clock this morning there was no well defined shock; at the latter hour, however, the sharpest and most prolonged vibration we have had since the main one, occurred. Judging by the past, it is reasonable inference that as the first shock was greater this year than three years ago, so the length of time required for the subsidence of the earth to its natural position might be expected to be greater.

An Antiquarian Hoax.

A Florence paper recounts the following antiquarian hoax, which may be new to some readers: "Toward the close of the last century a learned priest, named Joseph Colucci, was engaged under Papal auspices, in the task of collecting and illustrating the ancient monuments remaining in the district of Picenum, in the modern province of Acona. During the course of his labors, comprised in a voluminous work, entitled "Le Antichita Picene," Colucci received from a brother priest and wit, named Tondina, a communication of an interesting description, which the writer asserted to have been recently brought to light in the neighborhood of Ascoli. The inscription was considerably defaced by time, but by patience and ingenuity the last portion has been replaced, the suggestions of the discoverer being supported by a long and erudite dissertation which accompanied Tondim's letter, plentifully seasoned as may be imagined, with complimentary references to Colucci's learning, and holding out promises of further communications of the same character.

Colucci fell into the trap, and published the pretended inscription in the seventh volume of his series, where it appears in the following form. The capital letters represent the legible portion of the monument, the remainder having been supplied by the discoverer:

"SExtus. PVBLICius. ATErnina.
QVaESTor Ia, SCRIba, in aeTIONE.
VOLum. ISIdi. ET. bona EVeEtui.
GRAti, a Nimi. caussa. solvit.
COmodo. v. et GLabrJIONE II.
COSS."

Some time afterward Tondini, to the great amusement of the literary world, gave the true rendering of the inscription, which is simply as follows:

"Se publicate quest' iscritione voi siete un gran coglione (if you publish this inscription, you are an ass)."

The affair, however had a tragical end, for when poor Colucci found how he had been fooled, he took to his bed and died soon after. So, at least, says the Corriere Italiano.

Wait.

Wait a moment young man, before you throw that money down on the bar and demand a glass of brandy and water. Ask yourself if twenty-five cents cannot be better invested in something else. Put it back in your pocket, and give it to the little cripple who sells matches on the corner. Take my word for it, you will not be sorry.

Wait madam—think twice before you decide on that hundred dollar shawl. A hundred dollars is a great deal of money; one dollar is a great deal, when people once consider the amount of good it will accomplish, in careful hands. Your husband's business is uncertain; there is a financial crisis close at hand. Who knows what that hundred dollars may be to you yet?

Wait, sir, before you buy that gaudy amethyst breast-pin you are surveying so earnestly through the jeweler's plate glass windows. Keep your money for another piece of jewelry—a plain gold wedding ring made to fit a rosy finger that you wot of. A shirt neatly ironed and stockings darned like lace work are better than gilt brooches and flaming amethysts. You can't afford to marry? Wait, and think the matter over.

Wait, mother before you speak harshly to the little chubby rogue who has torn his apron and so led his white Mars-llles jacket. He is only a child and "mother" is the sweetest word in all the world to him. Needle and thread and sopsuds, will repair all damages; but if you once teach him to shrink from his mother, and hide away his childish faults, the damage cannot be repaired.

Wait, husband, before you wonder audibly why your wife don't get along with family cares and house hold responsibilities as "your mother did." She is doing her best, and no woman can endure to have that best slighted. Remember the nights she set up with the little babe that died; remember the love and care she bestowed on you when you had that long fit of illness. Do you think she is made of cast-iron? Wait—wait with silence and forbearance, and the light will come back to her eyes, the old light of the old days.

Wait, wife, before you speak so reproachfully to your husband when he comes home late, and weary and "out of sorts." He has worked for you all day long; he has wrestled hand in hand, with Care and Selfishness, and Greed; and all the demons that follow the train of money making. Let home be another atmosphere entirely; let him feel that there is one place in the world where he can find peace, and quiet and perfect love.

Wait, bright young girls, before you arch your pretty eyes, and whisper "old maid" as the quiet figure steals by, with silver in its hair and crow's feet around the eyes. It is hard enough to loose life's gladness and elasticity—it is hard enough to see youth drifting away, without adding to the bitter cup one drop of scorn! You do not know what she has endured; you never can know until experience teaches you; so wait, before you sneer at the Old Maid.

Wait, sir, before you add a billiard-room to your house, and buy the fast horse that Black and White and all the rest of "the fellows" covet. Wait, and think whether you can afford it—whether your outstanding bills are all paid and your liabilities fully meet, and all the chances and changes of life duly provided for. Wait, and ask yourself whether you would like, ten years from now, to see your fair wife struggling with poverty, your children shabby and want-stricken, and yourself a miserable hanger-on round corner grocers and one horse gambling saloons. You think that is impossible, do you remember what Hazel said to the seer o old: "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

Wait, merchant, before you tell the pale-faced youth from the country "that you can do nothing for him." You can do something for him; you can give him a word of encouragement—a word of advice. There was a time once when you were young and poor, and friendless! Have you forgotten it already?

Wait, blue-eyed lassie, wait a while before you say "yes" to the dashing young fellow who says he can't live without you. Wait until you have ascertained "for sure and for certain," as the children say, that the cigar and the wine bottle and the card table are not to be your rivals in his heart; a little delay won't hurt him, whatever he may say—just see if it will.

And wait, my friend with the brown moustache; don't commit yourself to Laura Matilda until you are sure she will be kind to your old mother, and gentle with your little sisters, and a true, loving wife to you, instead of a mere puppet who lives on the breath of fashion and excitement, and regards the sunny-side of Broadway as second only to Elysium! As a general thing, people are in too great a hurry in the world; we say wait, WAIT!

Voting Under Difficulties.

The "moral influence" so called of the negroes over their brethern at the polls, amounted to a system of perfect terrorism. An honest negro expressed a desire to vote the Democratic ticket, and the writer undertook to see him through. The negro was assailed a hundred yards from the polls with a volley of abuse on suspicion that he intended to vote the Democratic ticket; and when, after half an hour's labor, we got to the polls, a fierce Ethiopian challenger demanded to see his ticket. Our black friend refused to show it. "Never mind," says the challenger, "I know you'se got de Democratic ticket and I will hear your name at the polls and shoot you," He then pulled out his book to take the name, as given in, and stuck his head into the window to catch it. Fair play demanded interference, and we pushed him back to his proper position. "I don't touch you, sar," said he fiercely, "and don't you touch me." "I do touch you, and do you keep your place." The voter leaned forward and gave his name to the inspector in a whisper; but after we left him and the polls, we learned that the swarthy Radicals gathered around him and would have inflicted summary vengeance but for the interference of the whites. And this is the party which talks about political proscription! but that is about the history of every negro Democratic vote polled in Macon yesterday.

—An Alexandria lady, who has been unwell for some time past, a night or two since, in her sleep, wandered away from her home, and, after visiting the grave-yards, was found in a field adjoining the northwestern suburbs of the city, in her night apparel.

Capture of a Railroad Train by Indians.

From the Omaha *Republican* of the 3d, we obtain particulars of the capture of a railroad train on the Union Pacific Railroad, previously reported by telegraph:

We have received intelligence that confirms the report of the capture of a freight train, on the Union Pacific Railroad, last Saturday morning. Instead of being at Grand Island, however, it was a mile or two west of Alkali station. The Indians effected the capture of the train by cutting the ties in the centre and thus spreading the rails so that when it came along about 2 o'clock in the morning of the day stated, it was piled up together and made a perfect wreck. In the disaster the fireman was killed, he being jammed in between the locomotive and the tender, where for three hours he suffered the horrible torture of scalding, when death came to his relief.

All the men of the train fled when the disaster occurred, to escape from the Indians, but the engineer, who remained with his fireman, and did everything in his power to release the poor fellow from his horrible situation. But his unaided efforts could accomplish nothing. While suffering these tortures the fireman begged the engineer to kill him, but the latter could not find it in his heart to take a human life.

The Indians then burned the railroad bridge near by, for the apparent purpose of destroying the passenger train that was soon to follow the freight train already destroyed. But Mr. Nichols, the division superintendent, had come down to the wreck, from Alkali, with a locomotive. He started on the return, and then discovered that the Indians had got between him and the station, and were endeavoring to blockade the track. He had a trusty Spencer rifle with him, and with that fought the Indians off, and got back to the station.

He immediately telegraphed west to the coming passenger train and stopped it. Thus it and its precious freight of human lives were saved from a horrible death. Mr. Nichols is deserving of great praise for the promptness and courage with which he acted in the case.

Mr. Nichols also telegraphed to Fort Sedgwick for troops, and a company of Pawnee Scouts and a battalion of cavalry under Major Hughes were dispatched to the place; but when they arrived the hostile Indians were all gone. Mr. N. says that when he arrived at the scene of the disaster there were about a hundred Indians congregated on an adjacent hill around a bonfire. Very quickly after he saw similar bonfires lighted successively, as signal lights, on the distant hills, around each of which he could see bands of Indians. He calculates that their whole force amounted to a thousand warriors. These Indians were Sioux and Cheyennes.

A Jumping Match.

A young man of our village (he relates the story himself,) who fought, but did not die at Antietam and Gettysburg, went into the Province, on foot, with some small articles for sale. One night, just as the sable curtains of the evening were being lowered upon him, he applied at a very respectable looking house for entertainment. He was very kindly received by a young lady, who happened to be the only one of the family at home, with whom he partook of the evening meal, and everything seemed to our hero to be going "merry as a marriage bell." It seems, however, that the young lady began to suspect that in "entertaining a stranger," she had not entertained "an angel." But how to get rid of him was the trouble! At length she asked him if he could jump well, saying that she could jump further than any Yankee living. This was a "stump" which the hero of a dozen battle fields was not disposed to take, and so they arranged for a trial of leap frog. The young lady placing herself against the opposite wall, at three jumps reached the door. Our Yankee now took his station for the trial. At two bounds he nearly reached the door, when Miss Bluenose, with all the feminine fascination imaginable, said she would open the door for him, so that he might have a chance to see how much he excelled her, and he took the third leap which landed him outside.

The young lady instantly closed and fastened the door, took hat, mittens, overcoat and valise of merchandise, into the chamber, threw them out of the window to him, and told him there was a tavern about seven miles below, where no doubt he could be entertained. He went on his way, meditating on the mysteries of women!—*Presque Isle (Me.) Loyal Sunrise.*

The Border Editor.

The editor of the Owykee *Avalanche*, by the way of describing his agreeable vocation, as conductor of a frontier paper, makes the following interesting reflections:

Oh the felicity of editing a paper! Facinating, attractive occupation, but so difficult to appreciate. How nicely and smoothly one gets along without an "unpleasantness" For instance, in a recent issue we referred directly to a ruffian known as Captain Prescot, and incidentally to a guerrilla named Al Cage. We did this in justice to ourselves and community at large. The other day, while quietly seated in our sanctum, taxing our brain for more copy, in response to the everlasting cry of the "devil" the two above named villians, one of them armed with a hatchet, and the other with a bowie knife of large dimensions, made a violent attack on our person. The only alternative was to fight or die. We accordingly seized a large knife, about two feet long, used for cutting paper, and bled our assailants pretty freely. They sued for mercy. We spared their worthless lives and told them to dust, and they got up and dusted. We would take this occasion to state, that if ever they or any one else attack us with the intention of doing us bodily harm, we will shoot them dead in their tracks, or cut their throats from ear to ear.

—The negroes are fast adopting the manners and customs of the "poor white trash." An ebony couple were nutted in matrimony in Evansville, Ind., the other day, having fled to that place from Kentucky to escapet the wrath of "cruel patients."

VARIETIES.

—It is predicted that President Johnson will receive the Democratic nomination for Governor of Tennessee.

—A minister, preaching a sermon on "The duties of the Hour" in Newburyport, Massachusetts, declared that one of the "duties" was to vote for Butler.

—It is proposed in St Louis to have a parade of all the clubs in the city of both parties in token of acquiescence in the election of Gen. Grant.

—William H. Salisbury, a physician of Portsmouth, N. H., committed suicide with prussic acid on Saturday. He was only 26 years of age.

—The Judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont have made a call upon the Legislature for more pay, but there is much opposition to giving it.

—The city of Galena forms two townships, East and West, and Gen. Grant's residence is on the East side. This gives twenty-eight Republican majority, while the West side gives twedty Democratic majority.

—A young man named Marshall, and his widowed mother, living together on a farm in Platte county, Missouri, were mysteriously murdered, one night last week. The neighbors heard five shots, went to the rescue, and found the victims dead and the murderers gone.

—Some of the red hot Radicals in Detroit voted the following ticket at the late election: "No President at all. Abolition of that monarchical office by revision of the Constitution. Government of the people through their responsible agents in Congress."

—Mrs. Maria Butler aged 78 years was accidentally burned to death at her residence in Baltimore on Sunday. Her clothing took fire at a cooking stove and before assistance could reach her she was enveloped in flames and so badly burned that she lived but a few hours.

—There is a young Irish boy ten years old, in Northampton, Masschusetts, who has been kept herding cows, and while thus employed, has devoted his time to modeling animals (cows, oxen, sheep dogs and cats,) in clay, and the likeness of some of them are very striking. With the aid of brick dust, charcoal, and chalk he makes perfect Durhams.

—The *personnel* of six suicides on one day in Paris is thus stated: The victims were "a lady of property;" "a girl of eighteen;" a young man, married only a few months and living most happily with his wife, a widow, who could not pay her quarter's rent; a man aged forty-two, cause unknown; and a boy eleven years of age, who was locked up in his bed room by his mother for "being naughty."

—A Mr. Merriman, of Nottingham, England, has adopted an ingenious plan for killing two birds with one stone. This gentleman had the misfortune to lose his eldest son; and in announcing the fact to his friends through the newspapers, in the usual way, he adds that he himself is "one of the candidates for the representation of Nottingham."

—On Saturday the sheriff of Norfolk brought to the Penitentiary, Ben. Johnson, one of the negroes convicted of rape in Norfolk, and sentenced to death, but whose punishment has been commuted by "Governor" Wells to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. A white man, one of the parties in the affair, who was also convicted and sentenced to death, has been executed.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

—A lad at Clinton, Iowa,, while sharpening his pencil, fell down in some unaccountable manner, the pencil being driven into his mouth and broken into three peices. One peice, two and three-fourth inches in length, was driven diogonally into his throat so far that it rested across the orifice behind his palate. One peice, an inch long, he swallowed, and then fell upon the floor. A surgeon was called, and the boy is all right again.

—A little girl, aged five years, daughter of Andrew Jackson, was burned to death in the town of Leroy, Dodge county, Wisconsin last week. Her parents were absent from the house about two hours, and when the mother returned she found the crisped and charred remains of her little girl in the garden. It is supposed her clothes took fire from the stove, from whence she ran to where her body was found.

—On December 1st, Weston commences a walk of 5,000 miles in one hundred days exclusive of Sundays, which reduces the allowance or time to eighty-six working days. The march will carry him from Bangor, Maine, to St. Paal, Minnesota, and and back by a different route to New York city. To succeed he must make an average tramp of over fifty-eight miles a day. The purse said to have been made up for the pedestrian is $20,000.

—Jones, a London ex-letter carrier, has developed his wits as a means of support considerably. He catches letters in the drop boxes by a sort of bird lime, and obtaining one, say, from Mrs. Smith to her aunt Miss Robinson. He carefully re-deposits the letter, but with a postscript in which Mrs. Smith is made to ask her aunt for the loan of a small sum of money, to be sent to such an address. Unfortunately for the success of his schemes, Miss Robinson thought her neice had no business to be asking her for money, and said as much in another letter, which didn't fall into Jones' hands. Mrs. Smith responded that she scorned the action, there was a mutual explanation, and Jones was caught.

—An amusing incident occurred at one of the voting places in Lynn, which will probably be remembered for some time by the friends of the party directly concerned. It appears an expressman, who had always made it a point not to disclose his political preferences, went to cast his vote, and, as he supposed, did so in due form, but on finishing the delivery of a load of goods he found that he had lost a freight bill, and had got in its place a ballot which he supposed he had put into the box. He at once went back to the ward room and explained the matter, when he was told that the bill had been found. He then proposed to exchange it for the ballot, but the officers decided that he had once voted and his name was checked, and his request could not be granted—he had voted for the Eastern Express Company.

VARIETIES.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad has 532 locomotives—a larger number than any other railroad in the country.

—The Presidential Electors meet on the first Wednesday in December in their respective State Capitals, to cast their ballots for President and Vice President.

—In Madrid, there is said to be a scarcity of newspaper editors, nearly all of them having accepted positions under the new Spanish Government.

—St. Louis, while it gives a majority of 2,884 for Grant, rejects negro suffrage by 8,825 majority. The amendment to the Missouri State Constitution giving suffrage to negroes is defeated.

—A man in Coventry, Vt., recently presented a bill of thirty-six dollars against a school district for water that the scholars had drank from this well. A specimen of Yankee meanness.

—In Vienna a theatre has been fitted up at which women only are to perform. All the male characters are to be personated by women and even the orchestra is to be composed exclusively of female musicians.

—Lincoln, Nebraska, must be a pleasant place for a State Legislature to meet. It is said that bands of Sioux and Otoe Indians have encamped near the city and warn off all traders and bummers generally.

—Two tipsey fellows were rescued from drowning at Havre by the custom house officers; when one of them as he emerged dripping upon the wharf, tried to persuade his deliverers to dive again for his hat.

—A recent marriage in a neighboring town, says the Boston *Traveller*, was performed by Rev. Mrs. Hanaford, assisted by Rev. Olympia Brown. To make the affair complete, the bridegroom will hereafter be known by the family name of the bride.

—Recently two young men were playing ball in San Francisco, when one of them struck at the ball and instantly fell forward and expired, without saying a word. Disease of the heart was the occasion of his death.

—Mrs. Harriet Hewlett, of Merrick, L. I., on Friday of last week, saturated her clothing with kerosene and then set fire to them. She was burned to death. The act was done during a temporary fit of insanity. She was about thirty years of age.

—A certain little damsel, having been aggravated beyond endurance by her big brother, plumped down upon her knees and cried: "O Lord! bless my brother, Tom. He lies, he steals, he swears; *all boys do*; us girls don't. Amen."

—The Pope according to the latest advices, has been under the medical treatment of an Italian physician, who is reported to have given an unfavoralbe opinion of the condition of his patient. The frequent suppuration of the diseased leg is regarded as a dangerous symptom. The Pope, however, it is stated, is very active, and appears otherwise to enjoy good health.

—The Providence *Journal* says that one of the wealthiest residents of that city, who died last week, is understood to have bequeathed nearly his entire fortune to a clairvoyant women or Spiritualist physician, at whose residence he died. The amount of property involved is estimated at from $500,000 to $300,000. The will has been presented for probate, and steps have already been taken for contesting it. The deceased was a bachelor, and his legal heirs are brothers and nephews.

—Two persons in the Bloomington (Illinois) jail gagged and bound the jailer and escaped. After they had bound the jailer securely they rolled him into the cell just vacated, put a thin pillow under his head, spread a course blanket over his breast, hoped he would be comfortable till morning told him to ring his bell if he wanted anything, suggested that he would rest easier on his back than in any other position, and locked the door of his cell. They then unlocked the doors of several other cells, and told the prisoners they might take their choice of staying or leaving. They walked quietly out of the jailer's room at three o'clock in the morning.

—The earthquake in Ireland on October 24th created the most intense excitement in the city of Cork, although the shocks were not perceived in the vicinity of that place. The effect of the internal commotion of the earth were felt at Newtown, within a few miles of Mallow, in county Cork, and at some other places between Mallow and Kanturk. The shocks were accompanied with a loud, rumbling noise, and an oscillation of the earth. Houses were shaken from their foundations, and in some instances the furniture was thrown down and broken. The shocks passed from north to south. At the time the wind was blowing a hurricane.

—Dietrich Nipper, a milk peddler of Milwaukee, died a few days ago from the effects of an injury he received at a distillery. It is the practice of the milk men to go to the vat for swill, which comes boiling hot from the distillery. On Tuesday evening Nipper went there, as was his custom, and while dipping out the boiling mass his foot slipped and he fell into the vat, the mass covering his body to the neck. There was nobody about the distillery at the time, but Nipper's cries brought help from the outside and he was taken out and to his home. The unfortunate man was burned or boiled in the most fearful manner. The flesh fairly dropped from his body in large masses and his sufferings were intense.

—A bridal party from Galveston were passing the draw in the railroad bridge on the route to Houston, when the fair bride leaned out of the window to catch a farewell glance of the Island City. Her affectionate and newly made husband, trembling with anxiety for her safely, tenderly encircled her slender waist with his coat sleeve, and softly whispered, "Pray take care of yourself—don't fall overboard, darling." Scarcely were the words out of his mouth ere the blushing young beauty uttered a faint but audible scream, and sinking back into the cushioned seat, pressed her embroidered handkerchief to her face, "Poor darling is frightened," said the loving Benedict, sympathetically. But "poor darling" bowed her head, and would not be consoled. To tell the truth she had lost a set of new teeth.

Weekly Post.

Pitsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1868.

WE HAVE often had occasion to admire the boldness and ability with which the *World*, as a newspaper, presents the great questions of the day. We are not so much impressed with its tact, or policy in conducting a political campaign. Yet it is difficult to decide, after a defeat, what course would have been wisest or most likely to promote success. A metropolitan journal has great advantage over provincial papers, but is apt to exercise its power in too imperious a form to be useful. Its disadvantage is, that it is called upon to discuse in detail, questions which National Conventions, but outline, and deal in general terms, for the very good reason that they are of various application in different sections of the country.

Whilst thirty-seven million of people, distributed through thirty-seven States, are divided into but two political organizations, there are questions touching the welfare of all, affecting very differently their material interests. Among these, the tariff and finance may be considered prominent. Now the mistake the *World* makes, we apprehend, is, that it endeavors to propagate as orthodox, its own theories of these and other questions, from a New York stand point, without duly considering the effect upon the whole country. The fact of its finding support from, and extending its circulation into every State, does not entitle it to sweep away the settled land marks of the party in the East or West. For the reason, the local press is more efficient in promoting success, by adapting itself to the wants and demands of the community, in which it is located. It commands confidence because it does not attempt to enforce a policy repugnant to its interest or wishes, but corresponds, with whatever has been authoritatively declared by its section or State. The Democracy of Pennsylvania may find itself in antagonism with New York, or with Southern or Western States, on the tariffs and defend its position against the free trade theory of those whose interest leads to its adoption.

When the Democratic National Convention declared with great unanimity he will of the party on the mode the public debt should be canceled, it is unbecoming in the *World* to go behind the record, and attempt to show that it was a blunder, and that a policy just the opposite should have been adopted. It may truly represent the interest of the city of New York, but it holds no commission to speak for others. To attempt it is to provoke controversy, engender doubts, disturb discipline and weaken organization.

THE election must prove to the southern disorganizers that a large majority of the American people are satisfied with the reconstruction acts, and determined not to repeal, reverse or overthrow them, but to enforce them.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

This is palpably a *non-sequitur*. The nomination of a military candidate by the Radicals proves it to be such; for if they had believed in the popularity of their unnatural policy toward the South, they would have nominated a civilian. It was because they felt that they were condemned by the people, and that without the aid of extraneous support, defeat was certain, that they took a successful General for their candidate and carefully diverted attention from real issues by raising a storm of enthusiasm in his behalf, and rekindling the smouldering embers of sectional passions. It is well that the voters should see above, the decision claimed by the Radicals to have been made by them in casting their votes for Gen. GRANT. Who among them all dreamed when they were voting, that they were voting for negro supremacy in the South?

WE see no signs of the Democracy yielding up its organization anywhere. It is bold compact and determined, and will never lower its standard one inch until full, complete, overwhelming victories rests upon its banner. To the young men of the county we must look especially for ardor in perfecting permanent organizations and to bear the colors around which to rally. They have the vim necessary to work, and will receive from the older members of the party all the assistance they require. The Democracy will not go into winter quarters.

"WEE" KEMBLE, of Philadelphia who made several hundred thousand dollars whilst State Treasurer for two years, is a candidate for United States Senator. We are informed he offers one hundred thousand dollars for the place. JAY COOK can outbid him in money, and discount him on brains. "WEE" KEMBLE had better confine himself to the small-potato ring of the Union Passenger Railway Company, and save his money.

JUST ONCE.

"Brutes," "ruffians" "vagabonds," are not precisely pet phrases, or the terms one would naturally expect from the "only Democratic paper in Western Pennsylvania," and champion of labor.—*Commercial*

We beg pardon of our readers for using the language of the N. Y. *Tribune* just once, and say the man who wrote the above, as being applied by the POST to workingmen, is a wilful and deliberate liar.

"Long shall Ulysses in his Empire rest,
His people blessing, by his people blest."

So quotes the New York *Tribune*, and so will repeat Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart of the Radical pack. The people of the United States are to be GRANT'S "people," and the country is to be his "empire." So proclaims Mr. GREELEY, and so will repeat the smaller fry of the Radical party. A suggestion of this nature may strike some minds as the result of our disappointment, but such is not the case; many efforts have been made heretofore to build up and sustain Republican government, all of them have failed; and the cause of their failure has arisen from the skillful play by demagogues and designing men on the well known disposition of the people to reward those who have rendered conspicuous service to the country. While the civilian does more service by wisely ruling so to preserve peace and public order, the military chieftain is more apt to catch the public eye, and therefore, i all the more dangerous.

General GRANT is nothing if not military; he possesses no civil experience whatever. No candid man will assert that had New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania gone for the Republicans in 1867 that he would have been dreamed of in connection with the nomination for the Presidency; but the party was going be hind and WADE, CHASE, *et id omne genus*, were incontinently thrown overboard; GRANT was placed at the head, and COLFAX (who had been an aspirant for the first place) was made to take a back seat. The idea, unfortunately too correct, that military *prestige* overwhelms all else, induced the choice, and possibly the result will be disastrous to the well being of the country.

If General GRANT acts in harmony with the extreme wing of those who elected him, we look for trying times. The faint-hearted Democrats, who deserted us on Tuesday because of the adverse result of the October election, will have the mortifying reflection of having aided the new state of things, and will possess the respect of neither party; while those who stood firm and unflinching in the face of the probable defeat, must lock arms and join shoulder to shoulder for the coming shock: the one foreshadowed by GREELEY'S quotation, which affords the text for this practical sermon on politics. If, on the other hand, GRANT should prove true to his Democratic antecedents, and to his own official acts, as set forth in his *parole* to the rebel army; his commentary thereon before the Congressional Committee, and his report to the President; in short, if he shall obey his oath of office, he will be set upon precisely as JOHNSON has been, and by the same parties; and it is very possible, that before the first session of Congress has expired, after the 4th of March, 1869, we will find General GRANT berated at the corners of our streets by the very men who, of late, made Allegheny county vocal with his praises.

We look for this disruption as the only chance of the country's relief from all the evils which must surely esult from an *entente cordiale* between GRANT and Congress. United, a terrible despotism awaits us; but in case of a falling out between them, the people may look for safety. In fact very many of the Republicans profess to look hopefully for the same thing, and voted for GRANT in the belief that he is not a Radical. They were beset by prejudice which prevented them from voting with us, and while doing what their very professions admitted to be wrong, hoped it would not result so badly after all.

But, before GRANT'S inauguration we look for wild, crazy legislation. The men who hold the whip over the backs of Congress—your SUMNER'S and BUTLER'S—will not await GRANT'S advent to power, but will strive to force SUMNER'S Universal Suffrage Bill through Congress and over President JOHNSON'S veto. No such law, of course, will be obeyed in the Northern States; but disobedience to it will give occasion (if the occasion should be desired,) to use United States troops at the polls, where their interference would, of course, be resisted We shall judge of GRANT'S will and pleasure by the action of Congress during the residue of President JOHNSON'S term; for he himself, or those who guide him, will inspire its course. If disposed to be *ultra*, he can try the temper of the people prior to his inauguration, in order to know exactly how far he can trust the docility of the new pony he is about to mount in an unaccustomed ring.

The Democratic party can afford to be tranquil and look on. It embodies, we believe, a majority of the free male citizens of the United States; true, hundreds of thousands have, this once, been debarred from participating in the election of President by unconstitutianl and tyrannical legislation; but that don't decrease their number: defeat, anticipated and actual, has rid us of the camp-followers—of the devotees of the loaves and fishes—but our force is all the stronger for being rid of mercenaries; we can rely, in any emergency, on every man who voted for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and upon those who would have done so but for the bayonets of the regular army. We are devout believers in the good time coming, and can easily afford to wait a little longer.

THE DISGRACE OF THE BENCH.

After the unbecoming descent from judicial dignity made by Judge READ, in his letter to Judge THOMPSON, and his violation of duty as a member of the Supreme Court, in announcing what would be the decision of that tribunal on a supposed case, it was to be hoped that he would refrain from further sinking the character of the Judge into that of the partisan. Not so, however, has been his conduct. His party zeal seems to have permanently upset his judicial discretion and destroyed his self-respect. He has again thrust himself into the political arena, violating duty as well as propriety, and has prostituted the high functions of Supreme Judge to the base use of an unscrupulous faction. Last week he vacated his seat upon the bench here where the Supreme Court was in session and rushed to Philadelphia in order to consumate a plot concocted by the *loyal league* of that city, for the purpose of depriving a large number of naturalized citizens of their votes. We give the following account of his shameful doings, from the *Age*, of Wednesday:

The term of September and October of the Nisi Prius branch of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was held this year by Judge Sharswood. The business of naturalization necessarily came before him. He was new in that court, having recently been elected to it from the District Court of this city, where he had served for three and twenty years. He found that his colleagues on the Supreme Bench, Judge Read among them, had hitherto devolved the duty of examining the papers of applicants upon the Prothonotary, a lawyer of high character and long experience. Judge Sharswood, however had been accustomed himself to examine the papers in his former position in the District Court. His only innovation on the practice of Read and his other colleagues was to make it more stringent by adding his own personal supervision—this Judge Sharswood states in his judicial opinion on the cases before him. There had, however, never been any exception taken to the universal and long established practice of this city.

But the political calculators on the coming election, found that the Democratic naturalizations exceeded by nearly one half the naturalizations of the opposite political complexion. It seems to have been assumed that, on the score perhaps of official emolument, the Democratic tide of naturalization would be directed towards the Democratic Prothonotary, and the other party would resort to the other officer they had elected. Thus over six thousand were naturalized, it was believed in the Democratic interest, and over three thousand in that of the other side. It was this disparity that prompted the whole factitious excitement. The total number of naturalizations was, indeed small. There was a large arrears of persons entitled to apply; and Congress by dispensing with "a declaration of intention," and four years of the term of residence in favor of every one who had ever enlisted in the army, had created a new and numerous class of applicants. The only ground for surprise is that the number was not larger.

The tendency of the foreign citizen, who leaves home to escape an arbitrary government, is to enrol himself with the upholders of popular liberty here. There was, therefore, no unusual proportion of Democratic naturalizations, but their number was large enough to alarm the politicians trembling for the coming election. They determined to try a "*coup d' etat*," a bold stroke of force, which should put the vote of every naturalized citizen at their mercy. Judge John M. Read was chosen as the tool of this plot. On the eve of the October election, he wrote a letter to Chief Justice Thompson, impugning the validity of the naturalizations, under the practice of his own and other courts. Copies of this letter he sent to the Radical newspapers, before it was handed to the Chief Justice. This letter was meant to embolden the Radical election officers to a wholesale rejection of votes; even this, however did not suffice to change the majority in Philadelphia, which this year, as last year, was largely for the Democracy.

It was speedily shown, however, to the general sense of this community that the letter of a judge in the newspapers was no more a judicial act or opinion than the letter of any private citizen. Read, on going to Pittsburgh, found the Supreme Court in Banc unwilling to indorse his views or take any action, at his suggestion. He came back to Philadelphia, mortified but not yet baffled, to make a new demonstration "on his own hook" in time for the November election. To give it now a more official air, he made the Court of Nisi Prius the place of it. In concert with William B. Mann, a scene was enacted that to the eye of every lawyer was not ludicrous only because its flagrant violation of law and decency made it too serious for ridicule. Mann made a farewell speech, upon which, with no case before him Read gave what he styled an opinion, in which he embodied language which if taken out from the context might seem as if he was declaring judicially that the acts of naturalization of the former Court of Nisi Prius were null and void.

The power of the Supreme Court in Banc to make a citizen an alien, by reason of after discovered irregularity in its own process of naturalization, is the subject of grave doubt. But that a single Judge, without notice, without a case before him, without hearing testimony or argument, could remand to alienage thousands of citizens holding the authentic papers of the Court, issued under the authority of his associate and peer on the Bench—this is a pretension so preposterous that it is not credible that any sane man can really entertain it; only some phrensied partizan could believe or pretend to believe it, for a desperate momentary purpose. That purpose appeared when every wall was placarded on the next day—election day—with a part of the language used by Read in his pretended decision. Every Radical paper appealed to its own partizans to act up to the doctrine thus promulgated. The *Press* said;

Judge Read's opinion, as delivered yesterday at Nisi Prius, is simply this: That all the certificates of naturalization granted by Judge Sharswood from the 13th of September to the 13th of October, are null and void, because issued irregularly and illegally.

Now, election officers, you know beyond dispute or cavil, your duty. You have as a precedent a flat-footed decision from the Court of last resort in this State. You must reject all naturalization papers issued by Judge Sharswood, bearing date between the 13th of September, 1868, and the 13th of October, 1868.

The question of fabricated or genuine papers—of forged or true signature—of counterfeit or real seal—does not come up. All between those dates, attested by the signature of J. Ross Snowden, are worthless, and worse than worthless—unlawful.

It is superfluous to say now that all this is false—wickedly, preposterously, impossibly false. For Read had even taken the precaution to screen himself from future consequences by entering the only judgment he could enter in the matter, an order that no naturalizations should be issued while he was holding his present court.

The fraud has had its transient success. How as to the actors of it? Mann can be no blacker than he was before; he has not cleaned himself even in the eyes of his own party, by this new villainy done in their service. Driven from office by the concurrent sentiment of honest men in both parties, he stands an example of public justice, wrought by the force of public opinion. We cite his accomplice now before that high tribunal; it will reach him even if an impeachment fail. We arraign John M. Read as a partisan on the bench who has violated his oath and his duty. The fit associate of William B. Mann, he sinks to his level. We only regret that he drags down with him in the mire the ermine of the Pennsylvania Judiciary. We trust ere long a Pennsylvania Legislature will strip it from his shoulders.

NOT BEATEN.

The New York *Democrat* don't talk much about giving up. It says:

No, never! By the Heavens above us, and the blood-soaked, sacred soil beneath our feet, this shall never be! We are still men! We come of a stock which spurns the chain and defies the tyrant!

Then stand to your arms, white men of America! Though the victory is not won, the cause is not lost! You are still as great, as strong as ever! You have still a country, homes, children! Liberty, in chains, still beckons you to her rescue! God of our fathers! can we hold back from such a solicitation? Can we give over the struggle while freedom is denied us? Shall one-half the Union be surrendered to African barbarism, and the whole to the tyrant's sway? Will we become the willing slaves of money kings, and learn to speak.

"In a bondman's key.
With bated breath and whispering humbleness."

Perish the thought! Trample on the suggestion, and curse the source from which it came. The grand, heroic, old Democratic party, ever the party of the country, of the Constitution, of Liberty! is not dead. Its work is not done; its glory is not dimmed; its scepter is not forever departed! Born with the Republic, ever true to to it, bearing it onward in its strong arms, and guiding it by its enlightened and patriotic counsels for seventy years, in honor, freedom, prosperity and greatness, it is the only historical party of the country; it is the only guardian of the Constitution; it is the only hope of Liberty! It cannot die and the Republic live! They are bound in a common fate, as they are linked in a common history!

Then, to the Democracy of the Union, we say, disband not, lay not down your arms, retire not from the field from which the enemy has failed to drive you, but to hold fast to your lines, put your array in order, look well to the condition of your arms, keep your powder dry, and still face and press the foe! Renew the fight, and keep it red-hot! Let every man feel that he is enlisted for the war, and resolve that the war shall never end until the foe be conquered, and freedom be won!

Remember that it is a battle for life! For the life the Republic! Aye, and for the lives of your children who, if we do not save them, will perish in *bonds*. Then pluck up resolution, and make the fight as desperate as the case is urgent. Be every man a hero, with but one thought—to save his country and make it again "the land of the free!"

"No fearing, no doubting, thy soldier shall know,
When here stands his country, and yonder her foe;
One look at the bright sun, one prayer to the sky,
One glance where our banner floats glorious on high,
Then on, as the young lion bounds on his prey,
Let the sword flash on high, *fling the scabbard away*;
Roll on like the thunderbolt over the plain!
We come back in glory, or come not again."

IT seems impossible to please Republicans. They are dissatisfied with the result in New York, and insist it could only have been accomplished by fraud. Over two million of white men voted for HORATIO SEYMOUR, who are denounced as rebels and traitors. If this style of denunciation is to continue, the peace promised by General GRANT is a long ways off. It must stop, if we are to inhabit the same territory, and there is no disposition to remove that we know of on the part of the Democracy. Magnanimity is a quality which belongs to great minds, and therefore we fail to find it in the Republican party.

Our Vote As It Should Be.

Illegal voting in New York City? Where does the laugh come in? We fail to see it. Look at this table, showing the differences and the proportions of votes to populations:

New York City polled	1 in 8
Philadelphia polled	1 in 6. 58
Maine polled	1 in 4. 79
Vermont polled	1 in 5. 44
New Hampshire polled	1 in 4. 23

The last four localities polled no "illegal votes." The pre-umption is impossible, because they are truly loyal. Of course! Now had the metropolis voted in proportion to the other places named in the table, it would have read in round numbers as follows, at least:

Measured by Philadelphia	300,000 votes
Measured by New Hampshire	300,000 votes
Measured by Vermont	250,000 votes
Measured by Maine	300,000 votes

We have given the Radical reckoners the benefit of the fraction in each case, estimating only by the integer. Our calculation presumes a population of 1,200,000 in New York City, "which nobody can deny."

On the basis of a million people living in the metropolis, a number palpably less than the real, the vote of Tuesday would have been on the same comparison in New York as follows:

To equal Philadelphia	166,000
To equal Maine	250,000
To equal New Hampshire	250,000
To equal Vermont	200,000

Again we dismiss the fractional and take the integral estimate. After this, the man fool enough to believe that we polled more than our vote will only be greater fool than he who believes that we polled anything like the vote to which the city is entitled.

No, Messrs. Radicals, the fraud is on you. By complex, odious, unnecessary registration, piece with the test oaths and infamous disfranchisements you perpetrate elsewhere; by wantonly and wickedly crying fraud, and invoking and threatening violence, you have deprived this city of tens of thousands of its legal votes. The boot is on your leg. You are the offenders, and, thank GOD, you have received the righteous penalty of your crimes against the franchise in the sovereign Empire State.—*World.*

NEVER SAY DIE!

The *World* thinks it will never do to give it up so—it says:

Mr. Wells has stated that not more than half the expense the people are at from taxes and tariffs reaches the government as revenue. Sixteen hundred millions of dollars will have been received next July by the government as revenue during the four years of a disunion peace. Sixteen hundred millions of dollars, then, is an adequate measure of the corrupt interest which sixty thousand office holders have had in preventing the Democracy from obtaining power and administering the government with ruthless frugality. The entire population of three States were yesterday excluded from the ballot-box, nearly half a million votes were cast by blacks who had no right to vote, and three quarters of a million of white voters have been disfranchised whose right to vote was clear in law and expediency. The power of the national armies has been wielded against us under the orders of the General who rises higher by its means. The influence of nearly every State government has been thrown against us. The weight has been against us of all the officers of the national government except its chief, who has been stripped of all his little remaining weigh since he adopted the policy of surrendering his patronage to his enemies because his political friends could not be confirmed.

Despite these gigantic odds, it will be found when the returns are all in and summed up, that the Republican majority throughout the nation is far less than the number of those who have been cheated thus by wholesale out of their right to vote. Despite these gigantic odds, it *was* found that the change of a few hundred votes in the October elections, less than the number of those obtained by unscrupulous frauds or open purchase, would have reversed the result in two out of the three great States, and turned in the November elections the drifting votes to Seymour instead of Grant, insuring his election as they have insured the election of the General.

It is not merely as the representative of a beaten party, pouring oil upon their wounds therefore, that we vindicate in this the very crisis of our misfortune, and as we believe of the country's calamity, the ardor and the courage, but the desperateness also, of our struggle. Rather do we proclaim in this most trying hour,—speaking for a party serenly secure of possessing the future of our country, and of moulding her magnificent destinies when itself shall have been purged and moulded for that imperial task—an unshaken and unshakeable confidence in its puissant and undying youth, which out of disaster will get discipline, out of misfortunes, patience and unconquerable courage, out of blunders wisdom and a settled will

To this great work, here and now, upon a battle-field which has been lost, do we invite, beneath undishonored standards, the youth, the manhood of our time.

Letter from Mr. Tilden.

NEW YORK, November 4, 1868.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

My attention has been called to an article in your journal of last evening containing a circular to which my name is appended. I hasten to assure you that you will not lose your reputation as critics by assuming, on internal evidence, as you have correctly done that no such paper was ever written, signed, issued or authorized by me, or with any participation or knowledge on my part. I have read it for the first time in your columns; but I have no reason to believe that it had any such evil purpose as you suspect. For myself, I refused in 1844, to sign the famous "secret circular" relating to Texas, which is celebrated in the history of the *Evening Post*, though I might have been tempted by the illustrious association in which I should have found myself. Neither before that nor since, have I ever been concerned in any circular marked "secret," "confidential," or "private;" nor shall I be, unless I should adopt that device for the purpose of getting some valuable truth, disguised in such a form, secured a wide publicity in the *Evening Post* and all the Republican newspapers

Very truly yours, S. J. TILDEN

The following is the circular referred to:

(*Private and Strictly Confidential.*)

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE, October 27, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: Please at once to communicate with some reliable person in three or four principal towns, and in each city of your county, and request him (expense duly arranged for this end) to telegraph to William M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, at the minute of closing the polls—not waiting for the count—such person's estimate of the vote. Let the telegraph be as follows: "This town will show a Democratic gain (or loss) over last year of ——." Or this one, if sufficiently certain: "This town will give a Republican (or Democratic) majority of ——." There is, of course an important object to be attained. By a simultaneous transmission up to the hour of closing the poll, but no longer waiting, opportunity can be taken of the usual half-hour lull in telegraphic communication over lines before results begin to be declared, and before the Associated Press absorb the telegraph with returns, and interfere with individual messages, and give orders to watch carefully the count.

Very truly yours,

S. J. TILDEN, Chairman.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Judge Williams' Letter of Acceptance.

The following is an accurate copy of the letter of Hon. Henry W. Williams, accepting the appointment of Supreme Judge, in place of Judge Strong, tendered him by Governor Geary:

PITTSBURGH, October 24, 1868.

To His Excellency, John W. Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR:—As assigned by my dispatch of the 21st inst., from Mount Morris, New York, I have concluded, after much anxious consideration, to accept the appointment "to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. William Strong, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court," which your Excellency has been pleased to tender me. The delay in its acceptance has arisen from no want of appreciation of the importance and dignity of the office, but circumstances over which I have had no control, and of which your Excellency has been advised, have prevented an earlier decision.

Trusting that the public interests have suffered no serious inconvenience by the delay, and thanking your Excellency for your very kind letter accompanying my commission,

I am, with great respect, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
H. W. WILLIAMS.

—*State Guard, of Wednesday*

ONE IMPORTANT RESULT.

It is probable that the Radicals will not have a two-thirds majority in the next Congress, as they have in the present, with which to over-ride vetos, nullify the authority of the Supreme Court, usurp the prerogatives of the Executive, and enforce a destructive and wasteful policy outside of the Constitution. It is as important to Gen. GRANT that this should be so, as it would have been for Governor SEYMOUR, had he been elected. The welfare of the country is also best subserved when a powerful minority is in the House of Representatives, to watch, to restrain, and to advise the majority. Though the minority in the next House will fall far short of the percentage of numbers exhibited by the Democratic vote at the late elections, yet it will embrace more than one-third of that body, and contain members of experience and acknowledged ability. Among these will be Judge WOODWARD and HENRY D. FOSTER, of Pennsylvania, JAMES BROOKS and S. S. Cox, of New York, D. W. VOORHEES, and M. C. KERR, of Indiana, men abundantly able to cope with any others in Congress.

The *World* has figured up the result in all the States, and shows that the Radicals are shorn of their two-thirds power. That paper says: "Though Gen. GRANT is to be the President of the United States after March 4, 1869, he will not have such an overwhelming Radical majority in the next House of Representatives as has cursed the nation for the last four years. The Fortieth Congress, including the Southern carpet-baggers, was thus politically divided:

Radicals	182
Democrats	62
Radical majority	116
Two-thirds	142

According to the latest returns at hand, the political complexion of the next House of Representatives will be as follows:

Radicals	188
Democrats	77
Radical majority	61
Two-thirds	144

In this calculation it is assumed that the Radicals will elect three Congressmen in New Hampshire next March, and two of the four to be chosen in Connecticut in April, though in the latter State they may not secure but one, as was the case at the Congressional election of 1867. Thus, first it will be seen that the Radicals will not have a two-thirds vote in the Forty-first as they have in the present Congress."

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

The New York *Commercial* a leading journal of that city, which has supported Gen. GRANT for the Presidency, refers since the election to the above motto of his, and says:—"We look now to see these words converted into acts—to see the olive branch substituted for the sword in the Southern States, negro supremacy quietly superseded, and such measures adopted as will create harmony out of discord in that genial and fruitful portion of our country comprised in the States now suffering from a mistaken and vindictive policy. We look also, and hopefully, to this, that after the 4th of March next there will be a check put upon the monstrous corruptions which prevail in all the departments of the Government, that economy shall succeed extravagance in the disbursments of the public funds, that the public debt shall be reduced as rapidly as possible, and that the taxes which press upon the people shall be made more easy to bear."

A PREDICTION CONCERNING GEN. GRANT.

In a speech made last week at Crestline Ohio, Mr VALLANDIGHAM said:

"Now my Republican friends. I have not said anything against Gen. Grant in this campaign. I have not done it—for a purpose. If he is fit to be President, long before his term expires I will be found supporting him, honestly and cordially, against the leaders of the party which expects to elect him in November. [Loud cheers.] And you will have no right to cry out "traitor" against him, you will have no right to talk about his Tylerizing, or his Filmorizing, or his Johnsonizing you. You nominated him in Chicago, you put a platform—or something called a platform—into his hands: you asked him for an acceptance of it, and he accepted, and I dare say he would have accepted the Democratic nomination too. [Laughter.] But he took care in his letter of acceptance to say that he would not proclaim any policy. He did not consider it advisable to do so in advance of the election—to say what he would do when he was elected. Now, I pray you to remember that I told you on this 26th of October, that Gen. Grant will reject the mad, fanatical, revolutionary, Radical leaders of the organization which put him forward, if he proves true to the constitution and the Union of our fathers. [Loud cheers.] If he will restore to this government its harmony, and give back to the people their rights, North and South, I will be found among his cordial supporters, because I will be found in opposition to the Radical party.

WHAT the feelings of General GRANT may be, in passing through Pittsburgh now, we cannot undertake to determine, but we do know something of his opinion of Radicals in this region, when he accompanied the President and was grossly insulted, by a mob in front of the St. Charles Hotel. He has patronage now, which accounts for the change.

Equal Taxation or Repudiation.

Tax the bonds this winter, or call out troops to defend your revenue collectors next. Protect the people as you do the aristocrats, or precipitate the country into a revolution which will wipe out the national debt and make taxation equal. We stand by the principles of Democracy, to protect the people, caring not a whit for the bondholders nor bayonets of all Christendom.—*N. Y. Democrat.*

THE DEAD SUMMER.

Ah, how she came and went! so stealthily,
That one can make the short-lived periods seem,
Even with their wealth of blooms, and song of birds,
No other than a dream.

And yet the summer has withheld no gift,
Such as God annually sends. The grateful shower;
The glorious sunshine; and the healthful breeze
Have blessed each passing hour.

The seed time and its cheerful promises
Of rich reward for labor have been given,
With luscious fruits and flowers, like censors filled
With the sweet breath of Heaven.

Even now, while wrapped in royal drapery,
Lifeless upon her bier the Summer lies,
The hills as if unconscious of her fate,
Still wear their rich green dyes.

So quietly she left us and so fair
The blushing blossoms looked that last she kissed,
We did not deem that anywhere on earth
So soon she would be missed.

But now the sunlight falls with paler beams,
And sadder look upon the tender grass,
And winds, ah me! the plaintive, wandering winds,
Chant dirges as they pass!

While the lone cricket by my cottage door,
All tendency to lighter modes restraining,
Breaks the deep stillness to this Autumnal eve
With rythmical complaining.

Somewhere a Summer waits, that in due time
Will come and smile upon this dead one's sleeping,
And open into bloom the folded buds,
Which Spring has in her keeping.

And those who wait and watch will greet with cheers
Each joyous signal of her queenly coming,
And nature will break out in songs again,
Sweet as the brooklet's humming.

Thus one by one the hurrying seasons pass,
Each cycle narrower to our human seeming,
Till, glancing backward, lo! the brief years lie
Like some delusive dreaming.

Only the good and true of all our acts,
Like timid stars from out the darkness stealing,
Strike their pure lights along the slope of Time,
Life's real worth revealing.

THE ROSEMARY CROWN.

I.

Waiting in sorrow and mourning,
Waiting through gloomiest night,
Clad in the robe of the cypress,
Craving for beauty and light.
Centuries lifted the nations,
And hurled wrong's pinnacle down;
Yet still holy Ireland is waiting,
And wearing the Rosemary Crown.

II.

Oh! the fullness of joy in the hoping,
The rich light which fancy had dreamed,
Whence once for the lapse of a moment
The sunlight of liberty streamed.
How we planted the flag on our towers,
And waved it o'er mountain and town;
But, alas! still the cypress was blooming—
Alas! for the Rosemary Crown.

III.

And lonely, and lonely, and lonely,
A watcher still sat by the sea,
With face as the white marble pallid,
And eyes gazing mournfully;
With hands lifted up in appealing,
That God would His mercy send down,
And the leaves of the laurel be shining
Where rested the Rosemary Crown.

IV.

We gave her the song of the poet,
We gave her the work of the brain,
Cast the glory of Heaven around her;
Yet still all our work was inane.
"She is dead," said the scoff of the stranger—
A laugh for the cynic clown.
Ah! little he knew the wild passion
Long hid in the Rosemary Crown.

V.

Now, the love and hope of the world,
Dear Mother, thy children have brought
The hard-handed strength of the soldier,
The blade of the mind full of thought;
The earnestness martyrs have taught us,
The strength of their glorious renown—
To the graves of the dead shall be borne
The leaves of the Rosemary Crown.

VI.

Weep not! 'tis the hour of the dawning;
Weep not! we are ready to save;
Nor reck of a newer heart broken,
Nor reck of another fresh grave.
O'er the graves we have marched in the past time,
O'er the graves of the dead still are bound,
Till the leaves of the bay shine as fairly—
As darkly the Rosemary Crown.

We publish the following, not alone for its merits, but because it recognizes the fact there are war orphans in the South as well as in the North. The author is Mrs. John L. Flagg, of New York:

AFTER THE BATTLE.

A waste of land, a sodden plain,
A lurid sunset sky;
Mild clouds that fled and faded fast
In ghostly phantasy;
A field upturned by trampling feet,
A field up piled with slain,
With horse and rider 'neath in death,
Upon the battle plain.

The dying and the dead lie low;
For them no more shall rise
The evening moon, nor midnight stars,
Nor daylight's soft surprise.
They wake no more to tenderest call,
Nor see again each home,
Where waiting hearts shall throb and break
When this day's tidings come.

* * * * * *

Two soldiers lying as they fell,
Upon the reddened clay,
In day time foes, at night at peace,
Breathing their lives away.
Brave hearts had stirred each manly breast;
Fate only made them foes;
And lying bleeding side by side,
A softer feeling rose.

"Our time is short," one faint voice said;
"To-day we did our best,
On different sides; what matter now?
To-morrow we're at rest.
Life lies behind: I might not care
For only my own sake,
But far away are other hearts
That this day's work will break.

"Among New Hampshire's many hills
There pray for me to-night
A woman and a little girl
With hair like golden light"—
And at the thought broke forth at last
The cry of anguish wild,
That would not longer be repressed—
"Oh God! my wife—my child!"

"And," said another dying man,
"Across the Georgia plain,
There watch and wait for me loved ones
I'll never see again.
A little child with dark bright eyes
Each day waits at the door
The father's step, the father's kiss
That never greet her more.

"To-day we sought each other's lives,
Death levels all that now;
For soon before God's mercy seat
Together we shall bow.
Forgive each other while we may;
Life's but a weary game;
And, right or wrong, to-morrow's sun
Will find us as dead the same."

The dying lips the pardon breathe,
The dying hands entwine,
The last ray dies, and over all
The stars from heaven shine;
And the little girl with golden hair,
The one with dark eyes bright,
On Hampshire's hill and Georgia's plain,
Were fatherless that night.

A Negroe's Throat Cut by His White Mistress—The Woman Rejoices in the Deed—Sad Results of Miscegenation.

One of the most revolting tragedies that has ever been enacted in the metropolis occurred in Thompson street last night, and for cool nerve and atrocity has few parallels.

Maggie Murray is a white woman of notoriously abandoned habits, who has been upon the streets for years and has made the acquaintance of Justice Dodge two score of times. Recently she has been living in unauthorized relations with a negro named Upton Murray, whose name she delighted to parade, in one of the hovels in the rear of No. 59 Thompson street. Within a few days she has formed a peculiar affection for another negro named Ben Stanbury, whose advances assumed such a bold nature that last night he bearded Murray in the den of his mistress. Murray was very much intoxicated and throwing himself upon the filthy bed, that adorned filthier premises, became suddenly oblivious to all around him, and especially to the caresses that were indulged in by his rival and the woman, who was slightly intoxicated.

While lying in this drunken state Margaret coolly left her new found lover, selected a razor, and, approaching the bed, made a cut across his throat over five inches long and an inch and a half deep.

She immediately left the room, and Stanbury and other negroes at once rushed to the street and cried "Murder!" With this horrid cut in his throat, the deceased got up and walked to a drug store, No. 45 Sullivan street, where he fell down and instantly expired. Sergeant Williams and roundsman Peckett, of the Eighth precinct, promptly visited the scene of the murder, but found neither Murray nor the woman there. About twenty minutes later, while searching for the woman, she was found on the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, with her hand clasping the razor, from which was still dropping the blood of her victim. The body of Murray and his murderer were taken to the Eighth precinct station house, followed by an excited crowd of over fifty negroes, who clamored for admission. They were kept back by the police.

Sergeant Schofield, who was on duty, held a preliminary examination, when the above facts were elicited. The first remark made by the woman was, "I am satisfied now. I am glad that man is dead. I, too, am tired of living, and wish I was dead." At the conclusion of the examination, and as Maggie was being conducted to a cell, she turned around, and with eyes flashing with some of the old youthful fire exclaimed, "It is good enough for that black nigger; good night," and lifting her ragged dress so as to cover her semi-nude neck, she walked down stairs.

The woman is about thirty years of age, Irish apparently, and is extremely repulsive in her appearance. She betrayed but little signs of drunkness at the station house, and her looks and actions betokened intense delight at the result of her night's work.

The deceased is about thirty-five years of age, a waiter by occupation. His body was covered with blood which had run down from the gaping wound in his throat, and completely saturated his clothing to his feet. An inquest will be held to-day, when further facts will be elicited in all probability.—*N. Y. Herald, 4th.*

Removal of the National Capital.

One of the editors of the Washington *Star*, lately travelling in the West, writes from St. Louis as follows:

"People out here have a settled conviction that the seat of government will be removed here or hereabouts within the next twenty years. They say that they will have it, not to give importance to any particular city or locality, but as an emblem that the seat of empire is in the Mississippi valley. The capital, they hold, will come to them naturally and inevitably in the course of a few years. The East is not growing; the West is gaining power in Congress yearly, through the formation of new States and new congressional districts. When all these vast prairies of the richest land are filled up with the population they are capable of supporting, the wealth and population of the country will be so preponderant here that the seat of government will naturally gravitate to the point where it will be in harmony with and an exponent of the national heart. This is the Western idea, and it is worth our while in Washington to prepare to meet it by making our city so cosy and agreeable as a place of residence and resort that members will be unwilling to leave it to seek quarters of doubtful healthfulness on the banks of the muddy Mississippi. Washington, with her equable climate and favorable situation, has first-class advantages for the permanent seat of government. The work now to be done is to bring the city up to the mark of equality with its advantages of position. But the subject is too prolific to be dealt with here."

The Gypsies in Hungary.

A German paper gives an account of the gypsies in Hungary. They first arrived in Hungary in 1417, under the rule of King Sigismund, and quickly adopted, with the imitative spirit of their race, the manners and customs of the people among whom they settled. In Northern Hungary, which is an agricultural country, inhabited chiefly by Slavonians, they seldom moved beyond the bounds of their villages; in Southern Hungary, inhabited by Wallachians, Germans and Servians, they led a nomad life. The Hungarian gypsies are of all varieties of color from white to a yellowish red, like that of the Indian gypsies. There are from 30,000 to 40,000 of them in Hungary proper (excluding Transylvania and Croatia,) where they are chiefly horse-dealers, musicians and blacksmiths. They have always been well-treated by the government, but, notwithstanding all the efforts of Maria Theresa and Joseph II., they could never be persuaded to busy themselves with agriculture. Once the goverment built houses for them, but they were never inhabited, the gypsies preferring to sleep in the open air or in straw huts erected by themselves. The men, though they lead a vagabond life, are on the whole tolerably honest, but the women and children are nearly always thieves or beggars. Their only historical tradition is the celebrated defence by one thousand gypsies of the fortress of Nagy Ida in 1557. The gypsies showed extraordinary bravery on this occasion, keeping the fortress for three days against an enemy far more numerous. At length the assailants began to retreat, upon which, with their usual boastfulness, the gypsies exclaimed that their victory would have been more complete if they had not used all their powder. The enemy hearing this, of course returned to the assault, took the fortress and killed the gypsy garrison to a man."

—A Californian has projected and finished in model what he fondly anticipates will prove the great ship of the age. It is to be the same size as the Great Eastern, except that it will draw ten feet less of water, but as it is to be used exclusively as a passenger ship, the loss of tonnage amounts to nothing. The state rooms are to be situated amidships, where the occupants will not be so much affected by the rolling of the craft, and the engines and other machinery are to be placed in an outer jacket, as it were. Passengers are to be given bedsteads instead of bunks, and charged $50 for a passage to England, to be made in seven days, meals furnished at two "competing restaurants" on board.

THE BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN.

BY PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

In 1853, Lieutenant Brooke obtained mud from the bottom of the North Atlantic, between Newfoundland and the Azores, at a depth of more than ten thousand feet, or two miles, by the help of his sounding apparatus. The specimens were sent for examination to Ehrenberg, of Berlin, and to Baily, of West Point and those able microscopists found that this deep sea mud was almost entirely composed of the skeletons of living organism—the greater proportions of these being being just like the *Globigerginae* already known to occur in the chalk.

Thus far the work had been carried on simply in the interests of science; but Lieutenant Crooke's method of sounding acquired a high commercial value when the enterprise of laying the telegraphic cable between this country and the United States was undertaken. For it became a matter of immense importance to know, not only the depth of the sea over the whole line along which the cable was to be laid, but the exact nature of the bottom, so as to guard against chances of cutting or fraying the strands of that costly rope.

The Admiralty consequently ordered Captain Dayman, an old friend and shipmate of mine, to ascertain the depth of the whole line of the cable, and to bring back specimens of the bottom. In former days such a command as this might have sounded very much like one of the impossible things which the young prince in the Fairy Tales is ordered to do before he can obtain the hand of the princess. However, in the month of June and July, 1857, my friend performed the task assigned to him with great precision, without, so far as I know, having met with any reward of that kind. The specimens of Atlantic mud which he produced were sent to me to be examined and reported upon.

The result of all these operations is that we know the contours and nature of the surface-soil covered by the North Atlantic for a distance of 1,700 miles from east to west, as well as we know that of any part of the dry land.

It is a prodigious plain, one of the widest and most even plains in the world. If the sea were drained off you might drive a wagon all the way from Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, to Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland. And, except one sharp incline, about two hundred miles from Valentia, I am not quite sure that it would be even necessary to put the skid on, so gentle are the ascents and descents upon that route. From Valentia the road would lie down hill for about two hundred miles to the point at which the bottom is now covered by 1,700 fathoms of sea-water. Then would come the central plain, more than 1,000 miles wide, the inequalities of the surface of which would be hardly perceptible, though the depth of the water upon it varies from 10,000 to 15,000 feet; and there are places in it in which Mont Blanc might be sunk without showing its peak above water. Beyond the ascent on the American side commences, and gradually leads for about three hundred miles, to the Newfoundland shore.

Almost the whole of the bottom of this central plain—which extends for many hundred miles in a north and south direction—is covered by a fine mud, which when brought to the surface, dries into a grayish white friable substance. You can write with this on a blackboard, if you are so inclined; and to the eye it is quite like very soft, grayish chalk. Examined chemically, it proved to be composed almost wholly of carbonate of lime; and if you make a section of it in the same way as that of a piece of chalk was made, and view it with the microscope, it presents innumerable *Globigerinae* imbedded in the granular matrix.

Thus this deep sea mud is substantially chalk, I say substantially, because there are a good many minor differences; but as these have no bearing upon the question immediately before us—which is the nature of the *Globigerinae* of the chalk—it is unnecessary to speak of them.

New Silver Discoveries in Nevada.

Late California papers give further accounts of the newly discovered silver mines in the "White Pine" district in Nevada, concerning which some brief but fabulous statements have been published. These mines were discovered in April last, and though the process of their development has been comparatively slow, probably owing to the difficulty of transporting machinery in such a rugged country, late accounts from respectable sources, which may be received as approximating the truth, give promise of important results from the working of the mines.

The "White Pine" district is cold and snowy. The mines are much more elevated than are those on the Comstock range. There are few or no houses in the country; the inhabitants living in tents or brush houses. In April last eight feet of snow covered the ground in the neighborhood of the mine. Very few persons will attempt to winter there; but in the spring there will be emigration from all parts of the country to the new mines. A good deal of rich ore has been taken out, and will be ready for reduction as soon as the machinery of the mills can be put in operation. One account speaks of ore which is expected to yield from $5,000 to $10,000 per ton. This is selected ore, and from a lode which is regarded as especially rich. A mill is nearly completed which will have capacity for the reduction of ten tons of this ore daily.

A short time ago, there was in this whole region a population of fifteen hundred souls, divided among three towns or camps, with only some ten women (wives of settlers.) All the newspapers of that part of the country agree in advising "prospectors" not to think of going to White Pine until spring.

Causes of Sudden Death.

Very few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from diseases of the heart do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths an experiment has been tried in Europe and reported to a scientific congress at Strasburg. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subject of a thorough post-mortem examination; in these cases only two were found who had died from disease of the heart. Nine out of sixty-six had died from apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs—that is, the lungs were so full of blood that they could not work, not having room enough for a sufficient quantity of air to support life. The causes that produce congestion of the lungs are cold feet, tight clothing, costive bowels, sitting still until chilled after being warmed with labor or a rapid walk, going too suddenly from a close room into the air, especially after speaking, and sudden, depressing news operating on the blood. These causes of sudden death being known, an evidence of them may serve to lengthen many valuable lives, which would otherwise be lost under the verdict of heart complaint. That disease is supposed to be inevitable and incurable; hence, many may not take the pains they would to avoid sudden death, if they knew it lay in their power.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.

Abstract of an Official Report to the English Admiralty.

The Secretary of the Admiralty has received a report, dated Topaze, at Callao, September 14, and signed "R. A. Powell, commanding and Senior Officer," respecting the recent earthquake in Peru. With respect to the earthquake in Iquique the report says that the people there did not observe any of those signs in the air and water which are said to be often forerunners of a great convulsion. Things were as usual on the 13th of August, when at a few minutes after five o'clock in the afternoon there was a low, rumbling sound, accompanied by that trembling which gives a notice, however, short, of what may follow. The natives in general need no second warning, and most of them were out in the streets before the houses yielded to the violent shocks which immediately succeeded. Very few lives were lost, and, with the exception of the chimneys of the steam boilers, the part of the town that was on the beach escaped almost uninjured. Immediately after the earthquake it was noticed that the sea was unusually high, having risen about four feet above high water mark, so gently, however, as to do no damage. Suddenly it receded with great rapidity, uncovering the bay at a depth of four fathoms, and leaving the passage between the island and the main almost dry. While the sea was going out there was seen coming from the southwest, as if to meet is, a great wave; it is described as a dark blue mass of water, forty feet high, without crest or foam, rolling steadily on at the rate of about fourteen miles an hour. When it reached the island, which was between it and the town, it in a measure divided, one part rushing through the channel, and the other going round by the north, the whole volume seemed to join as it fell, and surged over the town and neighboring beach. Among those who witnessed the scene from the bay or from the high ground the impression was general that the whole place had sunk into the sea. The time that the wave took to pass over the land was very short, but the destruction was complete, and as the sea went off to its original bounds everything in the lower part of the town was swept away. Machinery, houses, bags of ore and merchandise all shared the same fate—were either sunk among the rocks or floated away in the bay; and when the wave had passed no traces were left to tell the people where their houses formerly stood. Providentially, it was still daylight when the sea first went back, and many, taking the alarm, at once ran to the high ground; some unfortunately sought safety on the tops of their houses, and others delayed going until it was too late. About 150 were swept off, and only two were picked up in the bay—a woman and a child. All the survivors passed that night on the sand, shocks of earthquake frequently alarming them; their greatest privation was want of water, as there was none within forty miles now that the stills had been destroyed. The loss of property may be considered as over £500,000, almost entirely belonging to the English and other foreigners. A large quantity of valuable goods afterwards drifted on shore, but it was all plundered by the natives and soldiers. The merchant shipping in the bay almost entirely escaped the wave—one only that was in eight fathoms drove, but escaped the shore; they were affected by the rapid eddies, and whirled round, but that was all. On the same day, at Arien, the sea had a dull appearance, the air was unusually heavy, and the gulls and other sea birds kept circling aloft with loud screams, and at last quitted the bay. I have, however, not met any one who noticed these unusual signs, and certainly no one was warned by them. The first shock of earthquake was felt at 4:45 P. M., and I shall perhaps give the best idea of what happened afterwards by telling the Vice-Consul's own story of how he and his family escaped. He said: "When I felt the first shock I went to the room where Mrs. Nugent was, to tell her not to be alarmed; but as I got there a second one came, so violent that I carried off the children, and we all rushed out of the house. Scarcely had we reached the street when it all came down—everything around us was tumbling down, and my wife said: 'Let us go and stand on the ruins of our house; nothing can touch us there.' I had, however, long made up my mind that if ever we had a severe earthquake the sea would come in, and I said; 'Let us make for the high ground.' We passed up the centre of the street; everything in ruins, numbers of dead, and the wounded lying under the wall shrieking for assistance. Blinded with dust, and scarcely able to breathe from the sulphur in the air, we stopped at the first rising ground. The whole town, with the exception of the second-storied house, was shaken down. They stood high above the ruins. The quay and mole were crowded with people, who appeared to be panic struck, for the sea had gone out from the bay, and there was a great wave coming in. Presently they took fight, but at least two hundred of them were swept away. Wave succeeded wave at intervals of about a quarter of an hour, and long before dark there was not a vestige of the lower part of the town remaining. During the night the shocks of earthquake continued, and the noise was like distant cannonading. The water in the few wells that could be got at was so hot (sulphuric) that it was quite undrinkable. So we passed the night on the hills." There is very little to add to this account; the town was completely and utterly destroyed; even the two-storied houses, which, singularly enough, are left standing, are so shaken and cracked as to be quite uninhabitable. The waves had carried off the engines on the railway, and the iron columns of the Custom House, just like everything else, and not a trace was left of the first six miles of railway. During the ten days that we have been on the coast of Peru there have been shocks of earthquake, averaging about two a day, and some of the captains of merchant ships have told me they have had them so violent at sea that the men have run upon deck thinking the vessel was on shore. The effects of this earthquake have been felt along the whole coast, from 8 deg. to 42 deg. south latitude; and we have also heard that the Island of Juan Fernandez was visited by the wave. Valparaiso and Cobija appear to have been less affected than any of the other ports.

Surprise Parties.

What are now called sarprise parties became quite fashionable in England, about the year 1800, when they were called "Pic-nic Suppers." The bill of fare was prepared—each dish being numbered—and subscribers to the entertainment drew lots, and each was required to furnish the dish marked against the number he drew. This may be useful as a hint to persons getting up surprise parties, which by the way, are the most sensible species of entertainment now in vogue, because the entertainer is required to furnish only the parlors, and is put to no trouble to prepare for the guests, while visitors furnished their own supper and music, and thus equalize expenses. And again, people who live in a pleasant house, but who cannot afford to prepare an entertainment entirely at their own cost, may thus still receive their friends occasionally and enjoy a social and festal evening.

VARIETIES.

—Over ten thousand dollars were expended in keeping alive the John Allen prayer meetings, at New York, and now Water street is worse than ever before.

—A gentleman of Newport, R. I., has invented and patented a new apparatus to answer the double purpose of heating railroad cars in winter and ventilating them in summer.

—The crowning statue for Gettysburg national cemetery monument has arrived. It represents the Goddess of Liberty, stands twelve feet high, and weighs 14,000 pounds. It was modeled and cut in Italy by Randolph Rogers.

—A boarding house keeper in Springfield, Mass., is said to be in the habit, when her boarders neglected so pay promptly, of placing an extra fork by their plates, as silent intimation to "fork over."

—A Hudson City, New Jersey, jury allowed $5 damages on an undertaker, last week, for opening a grave and chipping off a piece of the coffin, in order to prove to the father of the deceased that the coffin was black walnut, as had been represented. The undertaker had previously brought a suit and recovered the full amount of his bill from his stingy creditor.

—For a great many years the Russians have made use of the expansive properties of freezing water in quarrying operations. In summer they drill crevices in the marble and fill them with water. The cold of winter causes the water to act as a wedge, and enormous masses of marble are thus detached with the smallest expenditure of manual labor.

—A recent medical writer states that the vices of the American character may be briefly summed up as follows: 1st. An inordinate passion for riches. 2d. Over-work of mind and body in the pursuit of business. 3d. Undue hurry and excitement in all the affairs of life. 4th. Intemperance in eating, drinking and smoking. 5th. A general disregard of the true laws of life and health.

—A case of kleptomania recently occurred at Davenport, Iowa. A lady entered a store and took away with her a roll of velvet worth seventy-five dollars. A notice was printed, giving the facts, but omitting names, and a request was made for its return. The next day a little boy deposited a bundle on the counter and then left. The bundle contained the velvet, and no arrest was made.

—The United States contains the following singularly named post-offices: Marrow Bones, Sorrel Horse, Ti Ti, Toto, Why Not, Alone, Backbone, Carryall, Fame, Time, Stony Man, Sal Soda, Newborn, Yankee, Jim's Rough and Ready, Pipe Stem, Shickshinny, Overalls, Snowshoe, Miracle Run, Simmer, Lookout, Paint, Last Chance, Ogunquit, Memory, Tally Ho, Spuyten Duyvil, Tired Creek and Our Town.

—A little son of Mr. Price Cunningham, who lives near Martinsville, Indiana, aged about eleven years, was out in the field gathering pumpkins one day last week, when, on approaching the wagon with his arms full, he stumbled and fell under the horses' heels. One of the animals became frightened, and kicked him on the top of the head, fracturing the skull. He walked to his home, two or three hundred yards distant, however, but survived only a few hours.

—A ghastly scientific discovery is reported from Turin, where Professor Casturant, the celebrated occulist, has found a way of killing animals by forcing air into their eyes a few seconds, and almost without causing them pain. Experiments were recently made at the Royal Veterinary School, and it is said that they have fully proved the truth of the professor's invention. Within the space of a few minutes four rabbits, three dogs and a goat were killed in this manner. The most remarkable fact is that the operation leaves absolutely no outward trace.

—The Belgian journals tell a curious story of how a runaway couple disposed of their uncle. The bride was the daughter of a barrister at Louvain, and she married a tobacconist against her father's wishes. The father cut of the supplies, when the happy pair took a cottage in the country, and invited a rich old uncle to come and live with them, and coaxed him into making a will in their favor. No sooner had he done this than the cottage took fire, and the uncle lost his life in the conflagration. This curious coincidence struck the police as suspicious; they not only entered a *caveat* against the old gentleman's will, but have taken his neice and nephew into custody.

—A letter from Russia in the Vienna *Presse* gives a melancholy picture of the present condition of that country. The harvest in Russia is insufficient for the wants of the population, and incendiary fires and thefts are of constant occurrence. In the government of Vladimir four hundred and fifty thousand roubles have been stolen out of the public chest, and similar robberies have been discovered in Riazan, where fifty-six thousand roubles are deficient, and at Moscow, where the loss amounts to forty-five thousand roubles. These thefts are generally ascribed to officials, and several of them have been dismissed in consequence. At Nijni-Novgorod forged fifty-rouble notes have circulated in such quantities that several merchants have sustained considerable losses.

Ben Franklin and Philadelphia Merchants.

While Benjamin Franklin was a printer in Philadelphia, it seems he published a newspaper. Among other things that received censure at his hands were certain modes of transacting business by the merchants of Philadelphia. He handled the knaves in such a manner as to arouse their wrath, and calling a meeting among themselves they waited upon the sturdy printer, demanding to know what he meant.

"Here," said they, "we have been patronizing and supporting you, and this is our reward. You must change this mode of doing or we'll show you that the merchants are a power you may not trifle with. Without our patronage where would you stand?"

"Gentlemen of the Merchants' Committee," said the polite printer, "I am as you see, very busy now, but call at my house this evening for dinner, I shall consider the matter over with you in a friendly manner." The committee, congratulating themselves that old Ben was evidently frightened, came to dinner at the hour named, but were surprised, to find nothing on the table but mush—made from ill ground corn—and a large pitcher of milk. The merchants' committee not being used to such coarse fare, could do nothing but watch the healthy printer while he made a hearty meal. Rising from the table he addressed the committee thus: "Now, gentlemen, he that can live comfortably on such food can live without your patronage. I shall cease to attack those practices when you cease to practice them, and not before. Gentlemen, good-night."

And for many a year Philadelphia merchants were better and far more honest, owing to this incident.

VARIETIES.

—An English rector was caught using gravestones for a new and much admired sidewalk in front of his residence.

—In Haverhill, Mass., last week, two little boys found a jug of rum, and both drank freely of the liquor. One of them, ten years of age, died in a few hours.

—A Cleveland gentleman, whose daughter is soon to be married, has had printed on the wedding cards: "No presents will be received."

—Many valuable milch cows, belonging to residents of Alexandria, Va., and neighborhood, died last week. The nature of the disease which killed them is unknown.

—Illinois has reversed the order of her seal motto. It used to read, "State Sovereignty—National Union." Now it reads, "National Union—State Sovereignty."

—Emma Goss, wife of Joe Coburn, the pugilist, was a few days ago sent to the penitentiary for one month for practicing the manly art on another woman.

—The result of the elections is said to have a remarkable effect upon the Department clerks at Washington. They suddenly discover that they all voted for the successful party.

—As a memento of the Czar's recent visit to Poland he has recently issued an imperial ukase forbidding the males to wear mustaches and the women to wear the Polish toquet.

—Among the curiosities at the recent State fair in Vermont was an enormous gray Clydesdale stallion, lately purchased in Canada. He weighed nearly two thousand three hundred pounds, and his fore shoes weighed seven pounds each.

—Eleven old sinners of Berlin have been arrested on the charge of having seduced or violated thirty or forty little girls, between eight and fourteen years of age. One of the superintendents of the poor house is among the villains.

—A man in Westville, Conn., discovered a foundling on his door-step and took it in. Two days afterwards the parent of the waif, in a fit of remorse, claimed it; but the hospitable entertainer refused to part with it unless he was paid $150.

—It is stated that the widow of the late President James K. Polk is in straightened circumstances. The information come out through a petition this lady made to the City Council to have the taxes remitted on the Polk place, as she found herself unable to meet the corporation claims, having no regular income save that derived from a few bonds.

—In England it has been decided that the title of Esquire belongs to no one who does not bear a civil commission signed by the Queen. Esquires can only be drawn as grand jurors, while "gentlemen" are subject to be drawn as petit jurors.

—Wm. Nestman of Orleans, Ripley County, Indiana, hung himself last week. On his person was found $1,426 64, beside a $500 mortgage and a letter to his brother, a Lutheran preacher at Orleans, saying his spirits and feelings were low, and that he wished to die.

—The body of Mr. Pable Felieu, one of the late victims of negro mob violence in Louisiana, was found among the ashes of his dwelling at Terre aux Bœufs, the charred hand still grasping the gun with which he endeavored to defend his family against the truly loyal murderers.

—The total vote cast by the three States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, at the October election, reached the enormous figure of 1,512,094. The same States, at the Presidential election in 1864, cast only 1,324,084 votes, so that in four years the number has increased 188,010.

—Professor Brooks made a balloon ascension last week at Memphis. A small dog, belonging to a little boy, was suspended from a parachute below the car. At an elevation of 8,000 feet the dog was detached, the parachute collapsed, and all that was left of the pet canine after he struck the earth was a few shreds of dog skin.

—A female swindler in New York calls at up town residences, presenting the card of the lady of the house, with the forged endorsement of one of that lady's friends, representing that she has called at the endorser's request in behalf of a destitute family. She of course receives money, and meantime steals other cards with which to continue her business.

—A hunchback seated himself one day, during the height of the Baden season, at one of the gambling tables. As there is a superstition among the gamblers there, that touching a hunchback brings luck, everybody touched the deformed on the back. They lost. Great laughter was occasioned by the supposed hunchback rising, and withdrawing his hat from under his cloak.

—It is reported that the arrest of Reno and Anderson, cost the Express Company fully $35,000. The Company gave bonds to the United States, guaranteeing the safe conduct of the men to Indiana, a fair trial there, if acquitted, a safe escort back to Windsor. Secretary Seward then pledged the faith of the government for the fulfillment of these conditions, and these men were accordingly given up.

—A few days since, a man named Tulle, a usually sober, quiet citizen, re-iding near Spring Hill, Stoddard County, Mo., returned to his home in a state of intoxication. From some cause a quarrel sprung up between himself and wife, when he seized a gun with the avowed intention of shooting her. In order to defend herself she threw up her arm, when Tulle struck her with the gun, breaking the arm. At this point a son interfered, wresting he gun from the father, and striking him on the head broke his skull, so that he died almost instantly.

—A letter writer describes the "rocket," which is a Princeton substitution for the "tiger," after a cheer: "This rocket, by the way, is a thoroughly Princeton institution, and as such deserves a word of description. It is given with a f-z-z—boom—a——h! The first exclamation of the enthusiastic spectators as they witness the burst of colored fire. I believe this species of vocal pyrotechnics originated in the army, but whenever it came from the effect of it, as given by a couple of hundred students who have "given their minds to perfecting themselves in the art is ludicrous in the extreme."

—A touching scene occurred in the Camp of Chalons an hour or two previous to the Emperor's departure for Biarritz. Three brothers, sergeants in one of the regiments of the line, appeared with their father, an old veteran of Leipzig and Waterloo, at the Emperor's tent. "Sire," said the oldest of the three brothers, "here is our old father he has bravely served your uncle, but he never received the cross of the legion of honor; will you not grant it to him?" "Of course I will," replied Napoleon, taking the cross from his own breast and handing it to the old man. "And now gentlemen," continued the Emperor to the Generals standing beside him, "lend me your crosses that I may give them to these brave sergeants; I see they have no crosses." The old man shed tears as he cried, "*Vive l' Empereur.*"

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County

JAS. P. BARR,.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1868.

SHOULD THERE BE NO RESTRAINT UPON THE FRANCHISE.

The *World* says "if voting were general it would do away with the argument that women do not desire the elective franchise, and the women would have an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the political issues of the day." The kind of voting referred to is like that at Vineland N. J., where at the late election the ballots of numerous women were received and put into a separate box. These were not counted for or against candidates, but as mere indications of opinion. In this way the *World* says "their views would be known, if their votes did not count; and if a considerable majority tended toward either party, the favored party might think it a sufficiently valuable reinforcement to work with the women for legislation which would make the offered vote available."

There is some progress in this, for formerly the idea of conceding the elective franchise to women was usually and almost universally met with ridicule; but now it seems, looking at the many changes which have taken place and which are constantly going on in the organization of social arrangements, it no longer appears so ridiculous. And being seriously agitated by men of eminence in this country and in Europe, it deserves serious consideration. This we shall be ready at all times to give to every proper argument pro or con, intimating however, that so far as we yet see, the weight of the argument is against the voting of either minors or women, indiscriminately with men, for officers hitherto considered as to be exclusively exercised by men.

But is it not worth considering, whether women may not properly fill certain offices, and fill them by their own votes? We believe that there are many offices that they would not desire to occupy. Night watchmen, day watchmen, constables, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Lawyers, Judges, Members of the Legislature, Members of Congress, Secretaries of Departments, Presidents, Generals, Commanders, Captains, private soldiers and sailors, in the army and navy, do not seem precisely adapted to the female sex. Do the women of the United States desire to fill any of these stations? If they do not, why should they be bothered with voting for them?

Let the matter be brought home practically to the minds of the thinking women of America. Let them speak for themselves. We are ready to hear and to publish their views. Let them not permit a few extravagant or fanatical persons, to be always speaking for them, when they have not delegated them thus to speak. Let our sensible women mee, tif they desire the franchise and give shape and expression to their views. Here we leave the question for the present.

We will say a few words upon the other branch of the franchise question, namely, the placing it in the hands of a peculiar race which exists among us—negroes—the great majority of whom, owing to ignorance and inferior natural endowments are totally unfitted to exercise it intelligently. The reason assigned by the Radical politicians who have for the present forced this thing upon the country is, that the ballot, and consequently the power to hold the offices of government are necessary for the *protection* of the negroes; on the plea that without the ballot and the rights it gives, the white race, (our own race), would deal unjustly towards this negro race. But there is no proof that this would be he case, any more than in the treatment of children and women who have not been voters. It does not follow that because the negroes are not allowed to vote, they will be dealt with unfairly.

We regard this Radical view as very short sighted, and entirely inadequate to cover the whole case.—There are remedies worse than the diseases they are intended to cure, and this negro franchise, especially in the South, may be of that class. The bear had good intentions when he undertook to knock the fly away from the face of the sleeping whiteman, his friend; but in doing this kind act he knocked his friend's face to pieces. And so we fear it will be with the negro voting in the South.

It is forced upon the millions of our white fellow citizens, on the plea that it is necessary for the protection of the negroes—a plea, the truth of which does not yet appear. A very extraordinary plea indeed for such a prodigious change as its exersise by these ignorant creatures must bring upon millions of our white fellow citizens.

If the majority of the white people of the Union had voted upon this Radical point, and had decided that the ignorant negroes should vote without qualification, that would have been bad enough. But the white people of this Union have never yet voted upon this important question—they have never been allowed by a tyrannical Congress to vote upon it, and the same tyrannical Congress, defying the people, have ordered this negro voting; and the whole voting of the negroes goes on now upon an act of Congress that the white people never asked them to pass.

But the worst feature is, that the end of this thing does not appear to hav entered into the calculation of these Radicals. The beginning, they think they see, in the shape of negro votes enough to maintain them in their seats, to rule with a heavy hand over the people. The poor, ignorant, deluded negroes, what do they know! And what do these Radical fanatics care? They care nothing, though it is evident they are organizing a conflict of races; which conflict, to be brought about by the worst enemies these negroes ever had, the fanatical abolitionists, may terminate in the removal or extermination of the negro race. How else can a conflict between the white race and the negro race end in the United States? Such, we think, will be the conclusion of this forced indiscriminate voting, regardless of all the proper qualifications of voters.

THE RADICAL MARTYR.

"Liberty swung on JOHN BROWN'S gallows." *New York Tribune.*

JOHN BROWN, in a time of profound peace, stealthily invaded in the stillness and darkness of the dead hour of night, an unoffending community, living under the ægis of the American constitution, with a band of ruffians; taking with him spears and other weapons to put into the hands of negro slaves to slaughter and assassinate white citizens; forcibly took possession of a national arsenal; broke into dwellings, surprised and seized their proprietors, and in the commission of these and other outrages, some murders or assassinations were perpetrated. He was resisted, captured, tried, condemned and executed. A guiltier miscreant never swung on a gallows. Nevertheless, he has been canonized in the Radical calendar, and is still avowed as the tutelar saint of the New York *Tribune*.

The New York *Democrat* quotes from the *Tribune* the infamous line, at the head of this article, and says—"There are two points to be made here. It is a confession of sympathy with the *crime* of JOHN BROWN. It also amounts to a declaration that a lawless invader of a sovereign State, and a murderer in carrying out the invasion, is a martyr to liberty. JOHN BROWN committed several murders at Harper's Ferry, in his raid into Virginia nine years ago. He even murdered negroes who refused to join him. He was arrested, fairly tried, duly convicted, and justly hung. This, in Jacobin estimation, was a case of liberty swinging upon the gallows. These fellows are shoving out the devil that's in them. Let them go on. The more the better. The sooner it will work its own cure.

We see it is proposed to revive military organizations again. Wars alarms have sufficiently subsided to justify the undertaking and we hope will be entered upon with vigor and be carried forward in a spirit of harmony. We should be glad to see among the first to organize the DUQUESNE GRAYS, formerly the pride of our city; it has a brilliant history, and would undoubtedly be welcomed by our citizens. There is abundant material among our young men to form a regiment and equal in drill and appearance to the celebrated "seventh" of New York City. Gay uniforms, nodding plumes and holiday parade would be a relief after the plain blue and the real life of the soldier. Bring out the Duquesne Greys.

WHERE the carcass is there will be the eagles. Now for the distribution of the spoils. No man is to remain twenty four hours in office after the 4th of March; whether a life long Republican or Conservative. The pap must go around. The loyal tanners and the loyal leaguers; the army of the Republic and the new recruits must have a chance. The trouble will be in the classic language of the late lamented ABRAHAM LINCOLN, that there are more pigs than teats.

THE Republican journals demand the head of REVERDY JOHNSON, Minister to England, because he shook hands with LAIRD, the ship-builder, and is endeavoring to conciliate the ruling class of Great Britain, and thereby secure the claims of this country without provoking another war. As some place for STANTON must be made, he has been suggested for that position. His health is poorly, and there is a seeming necessity for getting him out of the country during the next four years. He could, by a little display of his boorishness and ugly temper, stir up a war about as soon as any body we know of, which would be pleasant to army contractors and builders of iron-clads, but death to the taxpayers. REVERDY is in favor of GRANT and paying the bonds in gold, and what more do you want?

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT after making the tour of the Eastern hemisphere, returns to our shores to receiye additional ovations. He is spoken of for Secretary of the Navy under GRANT.

THE GREAT QUESTION now to be settled is our national finances. The struggle commenced immediately after the war and still rages, and could not be in a more unsatisfactory condition. It is a war between bondholders and taxpayers. If the former triumph a permanent national debt will be forever fastened upon the nation, consolidated so firmly that nothing short of revolution will disturb it. History is full of example of the effect of permanent national debts, and all the leading powers of Europe at this moment affords an illustration of its inevitable results. The poor becomes poorer, the rich, richer. We are about passing into that condition in this country, and we apprehend the struggle will be short, sharp and decisive after the Radicals get full swing in the present Congress. The N. Y. *Herald* discussing this question says:

The subject must be grasped in all its length and breadth and be disposed of in a comprehensive, statesmanlike manner. It will by the force of necessity supersede all other subjects; and if those in power, both in Congress and the administration, should fail to comprehend and handle it they will be held responsible and driven from the councils of the nation the first opportunity.

Our public men should study the financial history of other countries, and particularly the history of those which have been in a similar situation to that of this country. They may learn much that is useful to know though there are some things in the peculiar circumstances of the United States and the times that require special treatment. Still the fundamental principles of trade, finance and currency hold good now as heretofore. This is a commercial country, and the experience of other great commercial countries as of Holland, from which the modern system of commerce and finance sprung, and of England and France, should afford no instruction. The experience of England, perhaps, after the exausting wars with Napoleon, which ended in 1815, comes nearest to our case just now. England was burdened with an enormous debt as the consequence of those wars, as we are from the great rebellion. Her credit and currency were depreciated as ours are. A desperate struggle commenced and was kept up for more than eight years between the bondholders and the commercial and industrial classes on the question of forcing specie payments. A like struggle began here shortly after the war closed and continues with increasing intensity. There the government was in the hands of the bondholders chiefly. As a natural consequence several attempts were made to bring about a resumption of specie payments but they failed until the end of the year 1823, when resumption was accomplished. The Bank of England held this anomalous position—that while it was in a great measure under the control of government and bondholding capitalists it was still subject to public influence and the interests of the commercial classes. Willing to resum specie payments under the pressure of the government and bondholders, its own safety and the public interests held it back from that final step till eight years or more after the war. But even then, even during and after that eight years' struggle, the country suffered terribly in consequence of forced resumption. The history of that period is one of wild excitement, monetary disorganization, bankruptcy and general suffering. It was from the first a fight between the bondholders and great capitalists, who wanted to raise the value of their property, and the commercial and industrious classes, whose debts were increased and means reduced. The former were made richer at the expense of the latter. The poor became poorer. Financial crisis after crisis occurred every few years after, and the mass of the English people have been steeped in irrecoverable poverty ever since. Such, in brief, has been the result of the financial struggle and forcing specie payments in England.

A similar conflict as we said, exists here between the bondholders—who would force resumption in order to increase the value of their property thirty per cent or more—and the industrious and commercial classes. Our national banks, taking different ground to that of the Bank of England, are allied with the bondholders and arrayed against the people. Nearly all their capital is in bonds, and if specie payments could be increased a hundred millions of dollars at least. Unfortunately, these banks have had great influence in Congress and over the administration. The Secretary of the Treasury has been nothing more than their agent. His stupid attempts to force resumption and the equally stupid efforts of Congress a year or two ago to do the same may be all traced to the influence of the national banks and bondholders. Had it not been for the independent press and pressure of public opinion, we should now be suffering as great evils as England ever suffered. The currency has been reduced to six or seven hundred millions within four years. Still this does not satisfy the resumptionists. The stringency in the money market and high rate of interest in consequence of the urgent demand for currency throughout this widespread country and through its rapidly increasing business do tot open the eyes of these selfish or blind heorists. They would place the whole commercial and industrial interests of the country at the mercy of a few capitalists and the note shaving banks.

HON. GEO. W. CASS.

We find the following communication in the *Standard* published in Williamsport, Lycoming county:

Candidate for Governor.

To the Editors of the Lycoming Standard:

Perhaps it may appear somewhat like a premature movement on the part of either political party, so soon after the close of the late canvass, to again open the campaign; but, as it is the motto of the great Democratic organization—which has just been defeated, but by no means *vanquished or discouraged*,—to "fight on and fight ever," I beg to introduce, through the columns of your truly Democratic journal, the name of a gentleman who is in every respect, worthy to be the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. General George W. Cass, of Allegheny county, is the man for the place, and the one upon whom the nomination should be conferred by the next Fourth of March Democratic State Convention. This mark of distinction is due alike to the eminent ability of General Cass, and in justice to the lion hearted Democracy of Western Pennsylvania, who, it is believed, have not had a Governor since the days of honest Francis R. Shunk.

Give us George W. Cass, the favorite of the Great West, and the incorruptible champion of the great principles of Constitutional Government, and I will guarantee his triumphant election to the Gubernatorial Chair next fall, and the complete redemption of the old Keystone State.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

Williamsport, Nov. 9, 1868.

MANTON MARBLE editor of the New York *World* is spoken of as a suitable candidate for the Mayor of that city. He has brains and pluck and we believe he would make a first class officer. The *World* moves.

GOV. GEARY AND THE U. S. SENATE

The *Erie Republican* of a recent date having urged the use of Governor GEARY'S name as a candidate for the United States Senate, that gentleman replies in a letter as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., NOV. 3, 1868.

To the Editor of the Erie Republican:

DEAR SIR:—In your paper of Friday, October 30th, in the leader, under the caption of "Who is to be Senator?" I observe you have brought forward, in connection with the names of several honorable gentlemen, my name as a candidate for the position of United States Senator. I beg leave to return my sincere thanks for the ardent, and, I may say, flattering manner in which you have referred to me. But in the spirit of frankness I desire to say, that, having already given my friends permission to use me as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor, cannot permit the farther use of my name as a candidate for an office for which I have not been, am not now, and will not be an aspirant.

Yours very truly.

JOHN W. GEARY.

General Governor GEARY has graciously permitted his friends not to use his name, but to use (me) himself, not as a candidate for re-nomination but re-election, for the office he now holds. This gracious condescension will be gratefully remembered, especially by the candidates for United States Senator. They will now draw a long breath—and experience a sense of relief, beautiful to behold. Men of Pennsylvania, do not despair, GEARY will not desert you as long as there is a dollar in the Treasury!

WE CAN ASSURE our "sweet cousin," of the *Commercial* that we shall not be a candidate for the Post office; the office of the POST suits us much better. Besides we could not think of coming in competition with THOMAS STEEL, Esquire, who never had an office, but wants one very much. As for the other offices in this region, there are forty applicants for each, but not a brave boy in blue named for either. As the Republican party has now got through with "Let us have peace," it comes as natural to usas the tune of "Dixie's Land" did after the rebellion. The Democracy is now engaged in pouring oil upon the troubled waters, and with the assistance of GRANT they expect to accomplish it. In sad contrast to the POST, in relation to Gen. GRANT, stands the *Commercial*, which the following taken from that paper must testify:

* * * Grant *will be permitted to carry out his great scheme as* MAYOR OF GALENA, OF MAKING THE SIDEWALKS PASSABLE FROM THE DEPOT TO HIS HOME..

* * * that Grant had allowed himself to become "the mere tool of Radical politicians;" that he was no statesman, and but a blundering, butchering general, and that he was such an ass that he couldn't talk any thing but horse, and that he was so utterly ignorant and unschooled in politics that he would cut a sorry figure in the Presidential chair.

In justice to the F. F. V. of journals, we must admit since GRANT'S election is made sure, it thinks he is fit for something better than carrying out his great scheme of making sidewalks, and that his aspirations should not have been confined to the Mayoralty of Galena. Oh, shades of PECKSNIFF and URIAH HEEP, envelope and sustain this first-class latter day saint!

STICK TO IT.

The *Gazette*, immediately after the official vote was announced of the Congressional District, composed of Westmoreland, Indiana and Fayette, for HENRY D. FOSTER, in place of JOHN COVODE, said it would continue to insert the name of COVODE. This has misled some of our cotemporaries, who, in counting the gains of Democratic Congressmen in Pennsylvania, make two instead of three. Governor GEARY will issue the certificate to Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER, and JOHN COVODE will not contest his seat.

AMONG the many enactments made by a Radical Congress to cripple the Executive was the Tenure of Office bill. This must now be repealed, for the reasons given in President JOHNSON'S veto of March, '67, or return to plague the inventors. U. S. Marshals formerly held their office at the pleasure of the President. That being repealed, their commissions now read for four years. Marshal ROWLEY can smoke his pipe in peace, much to the disgust of the "outs."

NOT HOPEFUL—BUT HAPPY.

The Louisville *Courier—Journal* says:

We shall make no factious opposition to either the Radical President or the Radical Congress. We shall in no case oppose for opposition's sake. We shall judge measures and policies by what they are, and not by any consideration of their origin. If we think a policy right, we shall give it a sincere and earnest support even though its author be the worst and most dangerous of all the enemies of the country. We hope that both Congress and the new President will do better than they have done. If we were to say that we believe they will, we should belie our belief. The late triumph of the Radicals, unless they read its indications with more sagacity and wisdom than we think they possess, is calculated to incite them to excesses even wilder and worse than those which they have hitherto practiced, and we look for no restraining power until, in better days than these, such power shall be put forth by an aroused nation; conscious of its peril. Congress and its Presicent have pledged themselves to very little, and even that little we do not expect them to do. Probably they will not do the good to which they are pledged, but a great deal of evil to which they are not.

TO THE CAMPAIGN AND OTHER SUBSCRIBERS OF THE WEEKLY POST.

The term of those who subscribed for the CAMPAIGN POST as well as a goodly number of other subscribers is about expiring and we embrace this opportunity to make some few suggestions.

The late contest shows that the Democratic party of the United States embrace a decided majority of the white citizens and would have elected its Presidential candidate, but for the operation of arbitrary restraints imposed by unconstitutional laws upon the right of free choice. This fact inspires confidence in the ultimate success of our cause and affords not a slight compensation for the sacrifices of the campaign. With such hosts already marshaled in array against the abuses under which the country is suffering, relief cannot be far off.

We are now entering upon an interesting period of public affairs. Congress reassembles in a few days, whose doings will soon give an indication of the principles and intended policy of the President elect. It is vain to speculate upon what these may be. Many hope that he will still retain his old Democratic leanings, and that his influence will at once be thrown in favor of such restoration of the Union, as re-establishes the rights and perfect equality of the states under the Constitution. Action will also be taken at an early day on the greenback and bond question. The finances generally will probably be taken up for revision. The public expenditures must also attract immediate attention, and other questions, which deeply interest every citizen, must be acted upon. On the 4th of March comes the inauguration and the organization of the new Cabinet, and it is possible that an extra session of the Rump will be called.

In our own State the Legislature will meet in January, and shortly after the Democratic State Convention will assemble to place a Gubernatorial candidate in the field. It is highly probable that the present silly incumbent will be the Radical nominee, and with a man of known purity and ability as the standard bearer of the Democracy, we are bound to win.

We have thus referred to some of the important matters and occurences to take place in the immediate future, which interest every man as reasons for renewing subscriptions to the POST, where the records of passing events will be faithfully continued. The excellent reputation the POST has so justly won of being among the foremost, cheapest and best of newspapers will be maintained in all its departments.

Our terms are for single copies two dollars a year in advance, or; when ordered in clubs of five or over one dollar and fifty cents and no deviation from these terms will be made. We hope that all, including the many new readers we have made during the past few months will renew their subscriptions and aid us in furthering the principles of Democracy by adding new names to our list, as it is universally acknowledged that in no way can political organizations be better advanced than by the circulation of its newspapers. The WEEKLY POST enjoys a larger circulation than any political paper published in Pennsylvania, but there is no good reason why it should not be double what it is and a little effort on the part of our friends will accomplish it.

Send along the names. Address the publishers. JAS. P. BARR & Co.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The following table is made up from the latest returns received:

FOR SEYMOUR.

New York	33	Kentucky	11
New Jersey	7	Arkansas	5
Delaware	3	Louisiana	6
Maryland	7	Alabama	8
Georgia	9		
Total			89

The States not voting, which would have cast their votes for Seymour are:

Virginia	10	Texas	6
Mississippi	7		
Total			23

FOR GRANT.

Maine	7	Wisconsin	8
New Hampshire	5	Iowa	8
Vermont	5	Minnesota	4
Massachusetts	12	Kansas	3
Rhode Island	4	West Virginia	5
Connecticut	6	Florida	3
Pennsylvania	26	Tennessee	10
Ohio	21	Missouri	11
Indiana	13	Nevada	3
Illinois	16	Michigan	8
North Carolina	10	South Carolina	6
California	5		
Total			199

Both parties claim:

Oregon	3	Nebraska	3
Total			6

Including the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, the aggregate electoral votes are 317, of which 159 is a majority. Leaving out those States, the vote is composed of 294, and 148 constitutes a majority.

SOME Republican papers are no urging that the redemption of bonds with greenbacks is not so bad after all, during a panic. They will find the trouble of the bondholder is only beginning. When they come to demand gold, increasing our National burdens about one thousand millions of dollars, the people will say to them, you have refused the same money for your property you oblige us to take for our labor, therefore you will get nothing. See to it that the next great cry of the masses is not repudiation. When it is started it will sweep like a tornado over the land.

DONNELLY is defeated in his race for a re-election to Congress, from the Second District of Minnesota. E. M. WILSON, Democrat, is his successor, a gentleman and a man of decided ability. He was United States District Attorney for Minnesota under BUCHANAN'S administration but supported DOUGLAS in the campaign of 1860. His father, who was an old line Whig, long represented the Morgan town district, now West Virginia, in Congress.

THE MINORITY PRESIDENT.

By the Popular Vote—States That Voted in 1864.

	1864.		1868.	
	McClellan.	*Lincoln.*	*Seymour.*	*Grant.*
California	43,841	62,134	62,158	60,841
Conn	42,285	44,691	44,028	47,340
Delaware	8,767	8,155	12,583	10,729
Illinois	158,730	189,496	190,476	252,446
Indiana	130,233	150,422	166,528	176,883
Iowa	49,196	89,075	59,515	98,286
Kansas	3,691	16,441	16,838	24,572
Kentucky	64,301	27,786	121,024	45,931
Maine	48,992	68,414	51,267	78,985
Maryland	32,739	40,153	70,235	30,678
*Mass	48,745	126,742	55,959	127,612
Michigan	74,604	91,521	89,525	115,673
Minn	17,375	25,060	31,550	42 908
Missouri	31,678	72,750	58,014	78,837
Nevada	6,594	9,826	8,582	10,394
N. H	32,871	36,400	34,575	39,518
N. J	68,024	60,723	75,425	70,198
New York	361,986	368,735	412,647	403,462
Ohio	205,568	265,154	235,542	274,597
Oregon	8,457	9,888	12,238	11,427
Penn'a	276,316	296,391	317,135	335,507
*R. I	8,718	14,319	6,548	12 993
Vermont	13,321	42,419	14,187	44,219
W. V	16,438	23,152	18,542	26 438
Wis	65,884	83,458	79,417	91,186
Total	1,811,754	2,223 035	2 235,920	2 517,000

*Actual returns.

STATES VOTING IN 1868 AND NOT IN 1864.

	Seymour.	Grant.
Alabama	72,500	67 500
Arkansas	26,500	28,500
Georgia	105,000	85,000
Louisiana	50,000	35 500
North Carolina	98,500	95 000
South Carolina	45,000	58,500
Tennessee	50,476	71,539
Total	447,976	435,539

To the estimated vote of these States should be added those of the three States which, by the unwarrantable action of the present Congress, have been excluded from participation in the Presidential election of 1868, namely:

	Seymour.	Grant.
Mississippi	94,845	44 845
Texas	92,065	17,065
Virginia	137,966	87,967
Total	324,876	149,877

Nor is this all. There are in twelve States over half a million of citizens whom the Radicals have disfranchised for partisan purposes. They are thus distributed, and include those who are partially or wholly disfranchised by Congressional or State legislation:

CITIZENS DISFRANCHISED.

Alabama	47,676
Arkansas	58,600
Georgia	98,820
Louisiana	31,648
Missouri	95,000
Mississippi	22,530
North Carolina	28,306
South Carolina	18,000
Tennessee	114,567
Texas	24,351
Virginia	57,853
West Virginia	20,000
Total	545,281

Grouping these figures together the result is as follows.

VOTES FOR SEYMOUR.

States voting in 1864	2,235,920	
States voting in 1868, not in 1864	447,976	
States not voting in 1868	324,876	
Disfranchised Democrats	545,281	
		3,554,053

VOTES FOR GRANT.

States voting in 1864	2,517,000	
States voting in 1868, not in 1864	435,539	
States not voting in 1868	149,877	
		3,102,416
Majority for Seymour		451,637

By the Electoral Vote.

On a fair vote the Electoral College would have stood thus:

FOR SEYMOUR. *States.*	*Votes.*	FOR GRANT. *States.*	*Votes.*
Alabama	8	California	5
Arkansas	5	Connecticut	6
Delaware	3	Illinois	16
Florida	3	Indiana	13
Georgia	9	Iowa	8
Kentucky	11	Kansas	3
Louisiana	7	Maine	7
Maryland	7	Massachusetts	12
Mississippi	7	Michigan	8
Missouri	11	Minnesota	4
New Jersey	7	Nebraska	3
New York	33	Nevada	3
North Carolina	9	New Hampshire	5
Oregon	3	Ohio	21
South Carolina	6	Pennsylvania	26
Tennessee	10	Rhode Island	4
Texas	6	Vermont	5
Virginia	10	Wisconsin	8
West Virginia	5		
Total	160 / 157	Total	157
Seymour's maj	3		

DONT LIKE IT.

FORNEY is distressed at the idea that the entire electoral vote should be cast for GRANT and fears it is a copperhead trick. It will turn out just as we predicted, the Radicals fearing that this exhibition of magnaminity on the part of the Democracy would operate upon Gen. GRANT and induce him to pause before treading the dangerous paths of Radicalism will exert their influence to reject the offer.

FORNEY says:

Rumors fill the air of Washington that a coterie of rebels have been discussing the propriety of counting the electoral vote entire for GRANT, thus making his election unanimous. Be this as it may, it indicates wonderful perversity among Democrats. They can have but little respect for those tenets they bellowed so loudly abroad during the campaign, and less for their friends in those States that cast Democratic majorities. This looks like another attempt of leaders to repeat the Tammany game. The party was sold out there for the consideration of SEYMOUR, BLAIR, and the Southern rebel influence. Now, with a sublime audacity, it is proposed to sell it out again for the smiles of Gen. GRANT. This time, however, they will be cheated of their prey. When the committee appointed for the purpose make their overture they will find out that after all there is some point in his complacently taking a cigar and talking horse.

THE Republican papers prior to the election were unceasing in their denunciations of WADE HAMPTON; he was of rebels the vilest, the most unscrupulous. He only wanted the opportunity to reopen the rebellion and with desolation make the land desolate. This style of electioneering answered its purpose, in frightening timid men, causing many Democrats to stay away from the polls, and others to vote for GRANT. But now HAMPTON is a marvellously proper man, he wants peace, not war, and accepts the situation. There never was a moment of time, since the surrender of LEE, that he desired otherwise, and the Republican leaders knew it, but it was found necessary to manufacture speeches for him, and appeal to the passions of men to create the necessary hostility to the Democracy.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, November 10.—The Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet at Guild Hall last night. Among the guests were Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli and Hon. Reverdy Johnson. In the course of his reply to a toast, Mr. Johnson said: "I have been greatly criticised for the manner in which I have received and offered civilities while in this country, but such strictures on my conduct have not affected the negotiations which are in progress. However dissatisfied the people here or at home may be, they will find there is no ground for such a feeling. The questions at issue between my government and that of Her Majesty are now settled, without touching the honor of either nation. If diplomatic negotiations in the future are carried on in the same spirit, a war between England and the United States will be impossible."

Mr. Disraeli made an able speech, alluding to the subject introduced by Mr. Johnson. He said that the removal of our difficulties with the United States gave good ground for hope that no future misconceptions may occur. He reviewed the State of affairs in Europe and admitted that the superficial aspect looked threatening, but declared that the Ministry could see no apparent pretext for the outbreak of war.

The Marquis of Hastings died to-day, aged twenty-six.

MADRID, November 10.—The *Correspondencia* says there is reason to expect that the Spanish Government will, at an early day, conclude treaties of peace with Chili and Peru. It attributes this happy result to the mediation of the United States, and to the sympathy aroused in Spain in consequence of the desolation of Peru and Chili by the recent earthquakes.

BREMEN, November 10.—The American ship, James F. Patten, Captain Percy, from Akabe, was driven ashore this evening at the mouth of the Wezer. The captain, mate, and nine of the crew are still on board the wreck, and a life boat has gone to rescue them. The remainder of the crew are safe on shore.

LONDON, November 10.—There is the highest reason to belive that the statement of the Convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims, published in the *Times* this morning, is incorrect. The fourth article of the Convention, to which the *Times* particularly refers, reads in fact as follow: "The Commissioners shall have power to adjudicate upon the class of claims referred to in the official correspondence, between the two Governments, as the Alabama claims; but before any of such claims are taken into consideration by them, the two high contracting parties shall fix upon some sovereign or head of a friendly State as an arbitrator in respect of such claims to whom such class of claims shall be referred, in case the Commissioners shall be unable to come to an unanimous decision upon the same."

This opens every question involved in these claims, whether that of the right of the English Government to acknowledge the South as beligerents, or any other. The *Times* speaks of distinguished publicists, whose judgment will aid the King of Prussia. These are doubtless Gessenler and Heffter, both leading writers on international law, and engaged in the Berlin administration—the former in the Foreign office—who have, since the war, advocated the American views of the pending questions. They concurred at the time in pronouncing the seizure of Mason and Slidell justifiable, and denounce the selfishness of the British principal of neutrality.

MADRID, November 11.—The party in favor of a Republic is gaining ground. Gen. Pierrad has united with Don Escalante to push forward the Republican cause. The Democrats express some dissatifaction at this coalition.

BREMEN, November 11.—Captain Percy and the remainder of the crew of the ship, James F. Patten, previously reported ashore near the mouth of the Weser, were taken from the wreck by a life boat and landed in safety. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 11.—The International Military Commission, called by the Emperor Alexander, to draw up resolutions, to be presented to the Convention for the Mitigation of the Horrors of War, has commenced its session in this city, under the Presidency of the Russian Minister of War.

LONDON, November 11.—The Queen's proclamation, dissolving parliament, was promulgated to-day. The writs for the elections have been issued. They appoint the 10th day of December for the meeting of the new parliament.

VIENNA, November 11.—The Vienna *Presse* says, negotiations are now afoot for the purpose of amending the treaty of Paris so as to make the sovereignty of the Sublime Porte over the Danubian principalities less illusory.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, November 10.—Evening.—Consols 94⅝. Five-twenty's 74¼. Illinois Central 96¼. Erie 27¼.

FRANKFORT, November 10.—Bonds 78⅞@79.

LIVERPOOL, November 10.—Cotton lower and the tendency still downward. Sales 1,000 bales of middling uplands at 11d; and Orleans 11¼d. Breadstuffs—Corn advanced to 39s; red wheat 9s; flour 26s 6d; barley 5s; oats 3s 8d; peas 40s 6d. Provisions—Beef 90; pork 91; lard 66; cheese 64; bacon 55. Produce—Tallow 51; spirits turpentine 27s 6d; spirits petroleum 9d.

LONDON, November 10.—Sugar quiet and steady.

HAVRE, November 10.—Cotton dull at 138 francs, tres ordinaire.

ANTWERP, November 10.—Petroleum heavy at 52 francs.

LONDON, November 10.—Evening.—Consols, 84⅜. Five-twenty's quiet and steady at 74. Stocks steady; Illinois Central, 96½; Erie, 26½; Atlantic and Great Western, 38¾.

FRANKFORT, November 11.—Five-twenty's

THE SOUTH.

Message of "Parson" Brownlow—It Touches on the Election, Harvests—Sale of Railroads, Extension of the Franchise with Discrimination, and Winds up with a Request for More Pay—Armed Negroes Employed to Contest the Election of Leftwich in Tennessee—Trouble Apprehended—Parade of Odd-Fellows in New Orleans—The Florida Impeachment Embroglio.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 10.—Gov. Brownlow's message was read in the Senate to-day. After congratulating the country upon the election of Grant and Colfax and the bountiful harvest which has rewarded the husbandmen, he recommends the sale of the railroads now in the hands of the Receivers appointed by him on behalf of the State, and the proceeds be applied to the reduction of the State debt. He also recommends that no further aid be given to railroads, except three, which he mentions, in which the State has a large interest. It would lose if aid should be denied them. It recommends that measures be adopted to wind up the Bank of Tennessee forthwith. In regard to the extension of the franchise he suggested that there should be a discrimination exercised concerning those who were in rebellion. They are not all alike culpable for the past, not untrustworthy for the future. For those who were involuntarily driven into the service of the rebellion, and who since its utter failure have given evidence that they accept the result in good faith; that they are good, quiet and law abiding citizens; that they have strictly observed their parole; that they will not use political power to degrade those whom the war has emancipated and invested with the rights of citizens—for disfranchised persons of this description the franchise might safely, and therefore wisely, be extended. The extension should, however, be applied with suitable guards, and checks, s that advantage could not be taken of its liberality, to the danger and harm of the State. The other class who still remain hostile to the government, he thinks, should remain disfranchised for an indefinite period. He also recommends an increase of salaries of the Governor and Judiciary, and makes various recommendations relative to insureing the hospital, penitentiary, &c.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 10.—A dispatch was received by General Granger last night, from R. P. Price, Commissioner of Registration, at Mason's Depot, Tipton county, stating that the greatest excitement existed there, in consequence of a report that General Smith, the defeated candidate for Congress, was coming there with a large body of armed negroes, to take depositions for the purpose of contesting the election, and that Dr. Leftwick was asking for troops to preserve order. This morning a dispatch was received from Sheriff Slaughter, stating that about one thousand armed negroes, principally from Fayette county, had arrived there, and the greatest apprehensions were felt for the public security. Many women and children had left on the train in consequence. Since noon it is impossible to communicate, by telegraph, with that point, and it is believed that the operator has been driven away. General Granger dispatched fifty men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, under three officers, by a special train to-night, for the purpose of preserving order.

An aged man named J. C. Gilmore, formerly of Baltimore, fell through the hatchway of the house of A. S. Levy & Co., to-day, and was instantly killed.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., November 10.—Lieut. Governor Gleason and Secretary Alden occupy rooms at the City Hotel, opposite the Capitol. Yesterday afternoon while in the hotel, the Adjutant General of the State demanded a paper from Secretary Alden, relative to his appointment as Adjutant, which Alden refused to deliver. The Adjutant General then presented a pistol at Mr. Alden. Chief Justice Randall, who was present, interfered and succeeded in arresting the difficulty. To-day, on the complaint of Secretary Alden, the Adjutant General was bound over in $500 to keep the peace.

Lieut. Governor Gleason's party claim that Governor Reed caused the destruction of the arms lately thrown from the Railroad to prevent them from being used to aid in his conviction, while the other side say the Gleason's party did it to add to Reed's embarrassment.

J. C. Gibbs, a colored man, is Governor Reed's Secretary of State. Gibbs was appointed in the first instance by Governor Reed when he was forming his Cabinet, and was confirmed by the Senate, but was afterwards set aside on account of a mistake in the name, and Alden was appointed. With the exception of Secretary of State Governor Reed's Cabinet is unchanged.

Governor Reed has issued a proclamation recommending the 26th instant as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

The impeachment case was presented to the Supreme Court to-day for opinion.

NEW ORLEANS, November 10.—The Order of Odd Fellows are out in procession to-day. The parade is very extensive. The occasion is the dedication of a new hall. The ceremonies were conducted by the Grand Officers of the Order. The display was a fine one, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather.

A new bonded warehouse, under the new Revenue Commissioner, has been established here.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 10.—The municipal election took place here to-day, and was attended with much excitement. Chancellor Lessere was the candidate of the citizens for Mayor, and Gilbert Pillsbury for the Republicans. The vote was very close. It will not be counted until morning.

RICHMOND, VA., November 10.—A contract was made to-day with a Philadelphia Company to finish the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville railroad. H. C. Wainwright, of Philadelphia, is to be President of the road.

UTICA.

Episcopal Convention—Election of Dr. Littlejohn as Bishop.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

UTICA, N. Y., November 11.—The primary Convention of the Episcopal Church, assembled at ten o'clock this morning, at Grace Church, Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, rector. Bishop Cox delivered an able sermon at the afternoon session. The special order for three o'clock, was the choice of a Bishop for the new diocese. The leading candidates for the position were Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, of Utica. The final choice of the Canon was Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of Brooklyn.

This evening the members of the Convention are having a grand reception at the Butterfield House.

The Court House at Vienna, the county seat of Marion county, was burned on the night of the 6th inst., together with all the county records and election returns.

NEW YORK.

The "Tribune" Has a Slap at Ben Butler—Gen McClellan—Strike—Temperance Convention—Arrest of Counterfeiters—The Bourbon—Revenue Fraud Case.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, November 11.—The *Tribune* of this morning formally disavows the Butler card abusive of J. W. Simonton, published on the 29th of October, and says:

"Mr Simonton has been known to us, for years, as a citizen held in honorable esteem; one against whom such gross imputations as those of Mr. Butler are essentially incredible. But Butler's attack was so wanton; so causeless; and his spirit so malevolent, that his charges seemed to us calculated to injure no one but himself."

General McClellan is about to take up his residence permanently at Hoboken.

There are three strikes now in progress in this city, viz: The cigar makers, shoemakers and piano-forte makers.

The members of the firm of S. C. Kenyon & Co., boot and shoe dealers of Hartford, Connecticut, are under arrest charged with obtaining, under false pretences, of parties in Boston and West Brookfield, goods to the amount of $30,000 or $40,000, and secreting the same.

A New England Christian Temperance Convention, composed of Ministers and church members of all denominations, will be held in Boston the week after Thanksgiving.

W. L. Jamieson, actor, son of the late Geo. Jamieson, died on Monday, aged thirty-three years.

Notice was given to-day in the United States Circuit Court, that a motion would be made on Saturday morning in the matter of Revenue fraud investigations, now pending in this city, by authority of Congress. The nature of the motion will not be declared until that time, but the council said it would be an important one.

Gustavus Scheival and Caleb Schwitzer was arrested in Hoboken, New Jersey, on suspicion of being counterfeiters. On searching them a large amount of currency was found in their possession. Several counterfeit fives of the St. Nicholas National Bank, of New York, were also found in their possession. The prisoners were conveyed to Newark and given into the custody of the United States Marshall.

James Griffin, *alias* Stephens, *alias* Williams, alleged to have been connected with the Royal Insurance Company, Wall street, some time since, was arrested this forenoon. Considerable quantity of scrip of the Long Island Railroad Company, and a large package of cancelled checks, were found in his possession. The prisoner was handed over to Captain Jordan, to give that officer an opportunity to find the owner of the scrip and to work up the case.

The sub committee of the Congressional Joint Committee on Retrenchment, comprising Messrs. Van Wyck, Jenecks, Benton, and Halsey, held a session to-day. Among other things they inquired into the reasons why the indictments against certain individuals in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and others, for violations of the Revenue laws, were not tried, and as to the reasons for the great delay that has occurred since the cases were first put on the calendar.

United States District Attorney Courtney was sworn and testified—Although he was ready to proceed with the trial, the delay now occasioned was by orders received by him from Washington. The Committee are endeavoring to ascertain why this interference from Washington is made, to still further postpone the trial of those cases, as it is claimed. The individuals thus receiving the Executive clemency, have made themselves useful in making charges against certain officials obnoxious to the President, and they stand ready to perform similar services in the future.

The investigation will be resumed to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Appointments—Extension of the Central Pacific Railroad—Changes in the Station of Officers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—The following are the Internal Revenue appointments made to-day:

Storekeepers—George Barnes, Ninth District, Kentucky; G. C. West, Seventh District, Kentucky; C. S. Mansfield, Montana; J. A. Carr, Sixth District, Missouri; E. S. Burton, Ninth District, Kentucky; Jas. C. Carr, Sixth District, Illinois.

Guagers—Jas. Kelly, Fifteenth District, Ohio; John J. McLean, Twelfth District, Illinois; Leonard Martin, First District, Missouri; George M. Hams, Dakota.

James P. Baily has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the territories of Washington, Montana, Idaho and the State of Oregon.

The President has accepted the twenty mile section of the Central Pacific Railroad, commencing at the 370th mile and ending at the termination of the 390th mile East of the initial point at Sacramento City, California.

Major General Canby will leave for his command in the Department of Texas to-morrow.

Upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster General, has been ordered to relieve Brevet Colonel F. J. Crilly Assistant Quartermaster, of all money and property in his possession, and from further duty at the Philadelphia Depot. Colonel Crilly has been ordered to report to General Sheridan.

ALABAMA.

Crops in Favorable Condition—Election Returns.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MONTGOMERY, November 11.—The weather for the past week or two has been very fine for crop gathering. The corn yield is large, and cotton is turning out somewhat better than was anticipated.

The Legislature is doing nothing of general importance. Committees have been appointed by both Houses to travel over the State to investigate the alleged Ku Klux outrages.

The vote in the State is still uncertain. Forty-six counties give Grant 66,826, and Seymour 59,464. Eighteen counties are yet to hear from. The Republicans claim the State by 20,000.

Miss Mary E. Magee, daughter of Captain Magre, of Troy, N. Y., committee suicide by shooting herself through the heart with a revolver. Temporary insanity was the cause. She was twenty years old.

MEMPHIS.

The Races—Summary of Heat—A Man Mortally Wounded—Arms Received—All Quiet at Mason's Depot.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MEMPHIS, November 11.—The attendance at the races to-day was very good. The weather was delightful, but the track was still very heavy. The contest in the second and third races was very close. In the former, Little Mack beat Jack Gamble, by a length, and in the latter Bell Farris, against whom odds of five to one were bet, was winner. Summary—First race, Association purse $400, mile heats, best three in five, James Conlish, enters b. h. Larkin, five years old by Lexington; dam by Magenta, by Yorkshire, 1,1,1, West & Vaughan enters b. f. Maggie Bruce, five years old, by Lexington, dam by Altorf, 2,2,2; time, 2:03½, 2:03, 2:10½.

Second race—Peabody Hotel purse, $300, dash of two miles. A. Barnes enters b. h. Ooltawaha, by Albion, dam by Sovereign, 3; James Conlish enters c. h. Little Mack, 5 years old, by Eclipse, dam by imported Weatherbit, 1: Wm. Bradley enters b. h. Jack Gamble, 5 years old, by Jack Gamble, dam by Mendora, 2. Time, 4:05.

Third race—Pool Seller's purse, $50, mile heats, free to all ages. West and Vaughan enters b. g. Bell Farris, 3 years old, by Melbourne, dam by imported Glencoe, 1,1: Jas. Buchanan enters a b. f., 4 years old, by Hunter's Glencoe, dam unknown, 3:2; Thos. Patton enters b. m. Theta, 4 years old, by Vandal, dam by Duchess DuBerry. Time, 1:56. 1:56¾.

Jas. Stokes and John Cunningham went to the house of Owen Reilly, near the corner of Winchester and Main streets, this morning, and attempted to whip Mrs. Reilly for making remarks about Stokes' mother. Reilly resisted and a fight ensued, during which he was shot in the back and groin and probably mortally wounded. Stokes and Cunningham were arrested and committed.

Fifteen boxes of new muskets arrived here yesterday morning, from St. Louis, consigned to L. Helman, who refused to receive them and denied knowing anything about them. They were stored and will be sold to pay the charges.

The troops sent to Mason's depot last night returned this morning and report all quiet at that place, though a large body of negroes are there. No riotous proceedings had occurred.

NEW ORLEANS.

Fillibustering for Cuba.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—This evening's *Times* has an article giving the following rumors and reports current, concerning the Cuban expedition spoken of in the New York *World* yesterday. It says there is an organization in this city and country which has been in correspondence with the Cuban insurrectionary leaders for some time. The real headquarters of the movement are in this city, and the leader is not, as stated, Gen. Henningson. It says the statement that three thousand men will leave this city in fifteen days will probably turn out to be true; that a number of parties engaged in the expedition have already left this city with passports for Cuba, and that on Tuesday evening two meetings were held in this city by those engaged in the movement.

ALBANY.

Judge of the Supreme Court Appointed—The Cole-Hiscock Trial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ALBANY, November 11.—The Governor has appointed Geo. D. Lamont, of Lockport, Justice of the Supreme Court for the Eight Judicial District, in place of S. H. Davis, resigned.

One hundred feet of the tow path of the Erie Canal has gone out on the Four Mile Level, seven miles west of Schenectady. It will take four days to repair it. The water in the adjacent river, Mohawk, is very high and is still rising. All the surrounding flats are inundated.

The Cole Hiscock trial will not commence until to-morrow. Considerable time will be occupied in procuring a jury.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Municipal Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CHARLESTON, November 11.—The result of the municipal election was announced this afternoon amid great excitement. Nearly 10,000 votes were cast, and Pillsbury, Republican, was elected over Lesesne, the citizens' candidate, by a majority of 17. The citizens' party talk of contesting the election.

NEWS SUMMARY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

About six inches of snow has fallen at St. Paul, Minnesota, since Sunday night.

General O'Neill will preside over the Fenian Congress in Philadelphia.

A Denver dispatch says about three hundred Indians left Maxwell ranche last week on an expedition against hostile Indians.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* says Grant's majority in Kansas will be 18,000, and thinks it may reach 20,000.

The School Census of Chicago, just completed, makes the population 250,354, an increase since last April of 9,671.

Miners from Minnesota report the mining season about closed. The weather in the mountains is cold, with but little snow, however.

The official returns of fifty-nine counties in Illinois show an increase of the popular vote on Congressmen at large, in two years, of forty-four thousand.

Mr. McPherson has settled up the estate of Thaddeus Stevens, and finds that about one hundred thousand dollars will remain after the payment of the debts.

The deputation from the Legislature of Ontario appointed to present the address to His Excellency Lord Monck, on his departure for England, left Toronto for Quebec this morning.

It is said that a bond will be recommended strongly at the next meeting of Congress, which will bear a small currency interest, and may be turned into greenbacks, at the holder's option. This will prevent any further looking-up of greenbacks.

The Fatal Election Riot at Savannah—The Object for which it was Excited by White Radicals.

We give the following account of the riot which took place in Savannah on election day, as taken from the papers of that city:

It seems that early on Tuesday morning a large body of negroes, most of whom were from the country, took possession of the polls, to the utter exclusion of the whites, saying that "no white man should vote there, and if they wanted fight to come on," clubbing all whites away who attempted to vote. The sheriff and his posse, after having borne this for some time, attempted to disperse the mob; unable to do this, and after several of his party had been badly beaten by clubs in the hands of the negroes, he called the police force to his assistance. This but added to the excitement. A desperate fight ensued between the negroes, armed with pistols, razors and sticks, and the police with their clubs. At last, heated with the contest, the police and citizens commenced using their revolvers also. A terrible scene ensued. Volley after volley was fired in quick succession. For a few minutes the negroes stood; but the storm they had raised became too much for them, and they broke and ran, firing back as they ran. The scene at this time is described as terrible in the extreme; bullets flying in every direction, and the air resonant with the reports of a hundred pistols. Many white citizens behaved with great bravery, while the negroes at first stood their ground very obstinately, but Caucasian valor was obliged to triumph. The pursuit of the negroes was not long continued, and with the cessation of firing the disturbance also ceased. The first shot was fired by a negro, who drew his pistol and fired into a crowd of white men, shooting one of them down. The excitement in the city during the riot was intense; stores were closed, houses barred, while men were seen rushing from every direction to the polls to defend their rights.

The casualities attending the riot were as follows: Five policemen were wounded—one supposed mortally—while many citizens were painfully wounded by bricks and other missiles. The negroes had three of their number killed and about fifteen wounded. Miss Sallie Kollock, daughter of P. M. Kollock, was seriously wounded in one of her limbs, below the knee.

The negroes after being routed, did not return to the polls again, having accomplished their purpose, which was to raise a riot, and have the vote thrown out in consequence. There was great excitement in the city at night, apprehension being indulged that the negroes would try it again; but, with the exception of one house being fired by the negroes, which was soon extinguished, all was quiet up to the time the newspaper reports were written. The United States troops were ordered out to preserve order, but there being no use for them after the riot, they returned to their quarters. A large force of police was detailed to guard the ballot-boxes from any attempt of the negroes after the polls were closed. The riot was gotten up by white radicals for the purpose of having the city vote thrown out, but when it started there, as in our own city, they took good care to get their own rascally carcasses out of harm's way, leaving the deluded negroes in the lurch.

Last evening intelligence was received that a large body of negroes, headed by the scoundrel Bradley, were marching on the city by way of the Ogeechee road. General Anderson ordered a special force of mounted citizens, organized as a patrol guard, to go out and meet them. If the negroes were unarmed they were to be allowed to pass, but if armed they were to be ordered to disperse, and the order enforced. The party, under command of Capt. M. Prendergast, proceeded out the road about two miles, and met the negroes about seven o'clock in the evening. Taking six men, he rode in advance of his main force, and ordered the advancing column to halt. He then told them that if unarmed they might pass quietly into the city, but if armed that they must disperse. The only answer received was a volley fired at them by the negroes. They then fell back upon the main body, followed by the negroes, who maintained a heavy fire. Finding his force too small to cope with the rioters, Captain Prendergast fell back to the city. When he first went out and halted the negroes, Captain Prendergast was accompanied by Mr. Samuel S. Law, son of Hon. William Law. When the detachment turned towards the city, Mr. Law's horse joined it, riderless, and it was feared that he had received a fatal wound when the first volley was fired.

In the course of a half an hour a detachment of fifty men was sent out on the road They found that the negroes had dispersed, and the fears with reference to Mr. Law, were terribly realized. His body was found lying in the middle of the road, just where the halt was made. He had been shot at close quarters in the chest; with a load of buck-shot. The wound was a terrible one, and must have caused instant death. The body was brought back to the city and taken to his bereaved family.

Mr. Law was a very promising young man of about twenty-four years of age. He served gallantly during the war—first in the eighth Georgia regiment, and afterwards in the Chatam artillery. He was engaged in business here, and was a prominent member of the Young Men's Democratic Club.

Captain Pendegrast's special force returned the fire of the negroes, and it was currently reported that two of the blacks were killed. The country just outside the city was patroled by armed citizens last night and up to the time of writing no further disturbance had taken place within or adjacent to the city limits.

The Earthquake Coming this Way

Professor Thorpe, of Nebraska College, claims to have predicted the earthquakes in South America and our Pacific coast. When the telegram appeared, several months ago, stating that Vesuvius had broken into eruption, Professor Thorpe said, to a company of gentleman at Hudson City, N. J., to whom he refers for corroboration, that a vast mass of the crust of the earth under the West Indies having, by some means, become detached, had fallen into the burning mass below, and had given rise to the disturbance in St. Thomas and vicinity; that the shock has sent rolling eastward an irresistible, although sluggish ocean of lava seeking a vent; that the eruption of Vesuvius was the next effort of that wave of molten fire, and that the various outlets of the globe, especially on the line of this wave, would necessarily give similar tokens of its arrival. He especially predicted that Calcutta, Australia and the Sandwich Islands would feel it, one after the other, and that San Francisco would feel it next. His predictions having been fully verified in order, Mr. Thorpe now asserts that the earthquake producing wave is still moving eastward and will yet be felt on the Atlantic coast. We suppose a very hard shake is not to be anticipated here, because of the comparative solidity of the earth's crust hereabouts and the gradual retardation of the wave. Whether Mr. Thorpe knows much more than the rest of us about the philosophy of earthquakes we cannot tell, but he seems to have shown himself a true earthquake prophet this time.

Ascents of the Matterhorn.

A correspondent of an English paper writes from Switzerland:

"From Herr Seiler, now the landlord of the two hotels at Zermatt, I learned that, in all, seven ascents of the Matterhorn had been made this summer. It can be ascended from the Italian or the Swiss side, and a strong controversy and rivalry exist as to these respective routes. It is not easy to acquiece in the opinion of the Zermatt guidet the route is preferable from their side. Probably the best course is that which Dr. Tyndall, I believe, adopted, viz., to ascend by the Italian and to descend by the Zermat side. I was informed that there are huts now on both sides, erected for the lodgment of climbers during their first night. From Zermatt I beheld the light shown by the before named party at night, and shone down on Zermatt like a low placed, brilliant star. The Italian hut is, I believe, higher up on the mountain than the Swiss, though both are undistinguishable from below.

"Three of the Zermatt guides especially dedicate themselves to mounting the Matterhorn. Great, strong fellows are they, and high is their price, viz., 100 francs for each guide. Twenty francs is their fee to the hut, *en cabane*, and back; and I fancy that this latter expedition will become a favorite one to moderate climbers. From all I could ascertain, no climbers ever stay long on the summit, even when they have attained it. The mountaineer before alluded to assured me the cold was so intense that he could not remain much more than ten minutes on the top. A cold north wind (the most favorable wind for clear weather being a north wind) very frequently sweeps this summit, and indeed the summits also of the neighboring mountains; and no man but an Esquimaux in native dress could stand long in such a wind on such a height. However, the view is not the chief object of mastering the Matterhorn.

"One cause of fear naturally suggests itself while thinking of the ascent. As it is now an achievement which has passed out of the catergory of impossibles, it may too rapidly pass into that of the easily practicables. The latter it can never be. It seems from all that is testified by the successful climbers, to be, in the final ascent at least, very ardorous and rather dangerous. It can only be safely done in fine weather, and by men in good training. The frequency with which it may be done under such favorable conditions is apt to mislead the inexperienced. Hence it is to be feared that more accidents may happen on this majestic mountain of melancholy notoriety. While the attempt is made only by experienced mountaineers and good rock-mounters all may go well; but if a number of novices or incapables make fools of themselves on the Matterhorn, there will soon be more than two or three graves, bearing the inscription of "Killed on the Matterhorn," in the little churchyard at Zermatt."

Arrest of a Fiend.

Yesterday James Elder, a farmer, of Swatara township, adjoining this city, made information before his honor, Mayor Edwards against a negro named Levi Martin, aged, apparently forty-two years, "for wilfully and feloniously assaulting Elizabeth Hines, a white girl, about thirteen years of age, and ravishing her person." The victim of this hellish brute is a poor orphan, whose father was killed in the army. She had been taken into the family of Mr. Edler to save her from the temptations of the world, and efforts were made by her kind protector to impart to her a liberal education. We fear the law is not sufficiently stringent to mete out the punishment that this infamous scoundrel deserves. Chief Police Cline arrested and brought him to the Mayor's office last evening, where a hearing was had and the prisoner committed in default of five thousand dollars, the Mayor exacting the full extent of bail in his power. It seems the girl has been sick for some days, and only yesterday the facts came to light, although known by one of the servant girls employed on the farm. The negro is a large and powerful brute, and no doubt would have done Chief Cline bodily injury had not he placed the muzzle of a pistol in his face and threatened to kill him.—*Harrisburg Patriot, 10th.*

Extravagant Expectations.

We understand that the negroes of Beech Island, S. C., and its neighborhood are calmly but confidently awaiting the division of lands, mules, and other property now held by the whites. They understand the election of Grant to be equivalent to a homestead, and nothing to do for the rest of their lives. When their expectations are realized and the titles to the aforementioned property obtained, we should like to see the *grant*. The only way in which any of the poor deluded creatures will ever become possessed of property of any kind, which they can hold under the light of day, will be by the "sweat of the brow," and the time is not far distant when this truth will be sorrowfully, but sternly realized.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Explosion of Gunpowder.

Sixteen hundred kegs of gunpowder, piled up near Granly Ford, Nevada, for the use of the Central Pacific Railroad, were accidentally exploded a few days ago. The explosion of the whole mass was instantaneous, and the havoc made immense. The powder magazine was in the camp where hundreds of men ate and slept, and the ground between the wagons which brought the powder was covered to the the depth of several inches with the powder which leaked from the kegs. The explosion was believed to have been caused by Prichard, one of the killed, igniting a match on a wheel of one of the wagons standing in front of the magazine. The killed are A. Prichard, George Rothloch, and three Chinese; E. B. Hammond, Richard Shilling, —— Strobridge, an unknown man and several Chinese were severely burned. One of the Chinese is reported to have been blown one hundred yards. Most of the horses and mules in the wagons near the magazine were blown to atoms, and one twelve-mule team was entirely destroyed.

The Tennessee House of Representatives yesterday adopted the Senate resolution providing for the appointment of delegates to the Cattle Plague Convention, which meets at Springfield, Illinois, and appointed Messrs. McKinley and Allen. The Senate was not in session.

The greater portion of the brewery belonging to Frederick Miller, at Lake avenue, in Rochester, New York, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss was sixteen thousand dollars. Insured for eight thousand dollars.

The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, held at Wilmington, Delaware, adjourned their annual session Tuesday evening, to meet in Richmond the second Tuesday in March next. The only important action taken was their refusal to recognize the branch order styled "Conclave."

The Worcester county, Massachusetts, Free Institute of Industrial Science, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate services. It is designed to furnish practical training in mechanical science, and starts with an endowment of about three hundred thousand dollars, and Professor C. O. Thompson as President.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE TRUNK FACTORY ARSON.

Hearing in the Case of Proutt and Graham—Barney Duffy's Testimony, &c., &c.

Yesterday, at four o'clock P. M., a hearing was commenced before Fire Marshal Murphy in the case of Charles Proutt and Thomas Graham, charged with setting fire to Bell's trunk factory on the night of Oct. 15th. The principal witness against these men is Barney Duffy, a rather ill-looking specimen of humanity. Mr. Assistant District Attorney Flack represented the Commonwealth, together with Messrs. Powers and Coyle; and R. M. Gibson and John M. Taylor, Esqs., appeared for the prisoners. The following is the substance of the testimony heard:

Mr. Irwin, sworn—Am Chief of Police; Monday evening Duffy told me that he had given ten dollars apiece to Proutt and Graham to set fire to Bell's trunk factory. He said that he gave Proutt some candles which he was to use in firing the building Duffy sent for me, and it was upon his statement that I arrested Proutt and Graham.

Barney Duffy, sworn—Am acquainted with Proutt and Graham, the defendants in this case. Have known Proutt over two months, and Graham over four weeks; Graham worked at Bell's establishment; saw Proutt on the Monday after the fire; had a conversation with him, and we went out and talked about the matter. Proutt said, "I have done it." I gave him five dollars, and told him that in case any suspicion arose against him he should leave the city; I told him that Bell would fix it with him as soon as he got the insurance money. [Witness here detailed the manner in which the house was to be set on fire: Graham and Proutt were to take candles, cut them in twain, and were to light them in different parts of the place, up stairs and down, so they could get away safely.] He (Graham) said if John Bell wouldn't substantiate his bargain he would catch it some night.

Witness here mentioned a conversation he had since the fire with a man named Lendsley, who met him at Mrs. Davis' boarding house, on Market street, and said to him that five hundred dollars was a pretty big reward, and that if he knew anything about the fire he had better tell it. He then continued: Graham was to set fire up stairs, and Proutt down stairs. I gave them ten dollars each, and Bell was to—["Stop! Stop!" shouted his counsel.]

Mr. Powers—I desire that the Marshal instruct the witness not to state anything that that will criminate himself.

Mr. Gibson—It is too late; the witness has already stated that he bribed men to burn down a building. He is now open to cross-examination.

Mr. Coyle said it was a matter of inference. The moment the witness said "ten dollars," he was stopped.

The Marshal decided that the witness need not answer unless he wished.

The witness resumed: The whole thing was understood by Graham; he said he was a little "timid" that John Bell would not stick to the bargain.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gibson—Have been in this city seven months the last time; was here once before; went from here to Cleveland; belong there; have lived there, back and forward, twenty-five years; have lived there eight years at one time; learned my trade there. Worked in this city, with John Bell, until the Monday after the fire. John Bell visited me and Proutt before the fire; think it was on Water street; it was between eight and nine o'clock at night. We met the next night at Bell's shop. [Witness was asked, but refused to answer, whether the meetings were accidental or pre arranged.] I went in the back way, and Bell went in the front way; Bell did not want anybody to see him go in after night. Graham and I talked these matters over in the shop; I was back and forward in his room twenty times a day. I heard Bell talk to him; he told him he wanted him to set fire to the top part of the store; he said he wanted it done while he was away; he was away three different times before it was done.

Q.—Who did you first tell this story to?

A.—I first told the story to Mrs. Davis, and next to John Watt; this was before the fire took place.

Mr. Coyle—That is not an answer to the question. Who did he tell it to after the fire?

Mr. Gibson—The answer is better the way it is.

Witness—Mrs. Davis' boarding house is on Market street; told Mrs. D. and another woman—her sister in-law, I think; Watt is foreman in Bell's shop; I also told John Loughrey; he gave me "fatherly" advice; he told me to leave the shop, and to have nothing to do with it. Bell told me not to leave; he promised me steady work, and said he would give me a good situation in a trunk store he was going to start in St. Louis. I called John Loughrey into the cutting room, and told him John Bell wanted me to set fire to the building. He said, "Barney, don't have anything to do with it; go away." When I left the shop I shook hands with everybody; felt bad at leaving; the chief of Police was there and I shook hands with him. I also shook hands with Tommy Gillespie, and asked him for two dollars.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taylor: The first person to whom I told this story was the Chief of Police; this was on Monday. Did not tell any person last night that I had told a lie, and would like to take the whole story back, I did not say that I would go seven "stretchers" to the Penitentiary, and would like to take some person with me. I did say that if John Bell had money it was no reason why he should not be punished as well as others.

Mr. Gibson—I will ask the witness a question, and I will tell him beforehand he need not answer unless he chooses. I will ask the question, nevertheless—Did you take Proutt to Bell, or did you say to Bell that you would find a man?

Witness—I refuse to answer.

This closed the testimony for the prosecution. The following testimony was heard in behalf of Graham:

Wm. Graham, sworn—Am the father of Thomas Graham; live on First street, Allegheny City; my son boards with me, and boarded with me at the time of the fire. On the night of the fire my son was not out of the house; he sleeps in the same room with me; he has been in the house every night for many weeks.

Cross-examined—My son commenced boarding with me between five and six weeks ago; he boarded constantly with me up to the time of his arrest; he was always in bed by nine o'clock, except one Saturday night, when he attended an Odd Fellows' lodge at Armstrong's coal works. When I heard of this difficulty, I said to my son, "Thank God, your father and mother can clear you."

Mrs. Graham, sworn—Am the mother of Thomas Graham; as a general rule my family have always gone to bed early and were early up. Thomas went to Bell's five or six weeks ago. Heard my son telling at supper that some one had set fire to the shop the night before. Can say with a good conscience that he was in the house on the night of the fire.

Mr. Follansbee, sworn—Work at Bell's trunk factory; worked there at the time of the fire. On the evening of the fire I went to Allegheny with Thomas Graham; we started from the factory about half past five o'clock.

Mrs. Dolty, sworn—Live in Allegheny; always saw Thomas Graham go home from his work in the evening; he was very steady in his habits. Cannot say that I saw him on the night of the fire.

Mr. Dolty, sworn—The Grahams live in the same house with me; Thomas was always at home early in the evening.

At this point the hearing was adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

We learned last evening that testimony will be produced at the hearing in the case of Mr. Bell which will go far towards breaking down the story told by Duffy, who seems to be the only witness the Commonwealth can produce.

Conclusion of the Hearing in the Case of Prout and Graham—The Defendants Held to Answer—Barney Duffy Waives a Hearing and is Committed in Default of $5,000—Mr. Bell Also Enters Bail for His Appearance at Court.

At nine o'clock Saturday morning the investigation in the case of Charles Prout and Thos. Graham, charged with setting fire to Bell's trunk factory, was resumed. The following testimony was taken:

Hugh Newsome sworn—Am acquainted with Prout; have known him for two months; on the night of the fire I was standing on the corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue; had been with him about fifteen minutes when the alarm was given; found him on the corner when I left Gilmore's shop where I work; staid together until the crowd dispersed.

Cross examined—At that time I boarded with Mrs. Davis; left there recently; left there because I heard that some of the boarders objected to my being there; Prout boarded at the same place; was not in the habit of going out with Prout; happened to meet him on this occasion; met him about half past eight I think; I judge we stood there about ten or fifteen minutes; we went around to the fire together; don't remember that he said anything particular on the way; Mr. Watt, foreman of Bell's shop, came to me after Prout's arrest and told me that I was wanted as a witness in the case; never worked for Bell; came from Brownsville here; don't know whether Prout came from Brownsville or not.

R. H. Palmer, sworn—Know Mr. Prout, have known him three or four months; met him on the night of the fire on Fifth street, near the Old Theatre; two others were with me; it was about eight o'clock when I met him; I had an engagement, and left him with Lindsey and Packer.

Cross-examined—Prout boarded at the same house with me; think he introduced me to Duffy; met Prout on the street nearly every evening; I am confident I met him the night of the fire.

John M. Watt, Sr., sworn—Have known Barney Duffy about six years; am foreman of Mr. Bell's trunk factory; was so at the time of the fire; on the night of the fir, about five minutes before nine, I saw Duffy standing on the corner of Water and Smithfield streets, talking to a woman; noticed that he had whitewash on his shoulders and back; mentioned to Mrs. Davis at the boarding house about his having whitewash on his clothes; the last I saw of Duffy, before his arrest, was on the 10th of October; he left the house then and went away; he never told me, before the fire or at any other time, that John Bell wanted to employ him to set fire to the factory, or any words to that effect.

Cross examined—When I saw Duffy the evening of the fire, I saw his face and recognized him perfectly; did not speak to him, because I never speak to him on the street; never have since he struck me once in my house; did not shake hands with Duffy when he left the shop; don't know what kind of a hat or coat he wore on the night of the fire. The coat was whitewashed on the shoulder blades, back and skirts; when he saw me he turned his back to me.

William Lindsay, sworn—Know Mr. Prout; knew Harvey Palmer, also; remember the night of the fire; on that night I met Palmer in the Diamond, and walked up Fifth avenue, where we met Capt. Packer, heard the alarm of fire, but did not go to it; am positive of seeing the men mentioned on that night.

Cross-examined—When the alarm of fire was given I was on Market street; don't remember whether I saw Prout the next morning; it was some time after the fire that I mentioned it to him; the next morning or Saturday I went to Bell's; saw Duffy there; did not tell him that I had been talking to Prout about the fire; talked to Duffy about the fire and the reward offered for the arrest of the incendiary; don't remember mentioning Prout's name; don't remember that I told Prout subsequently that I wanted part of that reward and meant to have Duffy convicted of arson; don't remember just what I did say to Prout; have been helping Officer McMullen in working up this case; get half the reward in case we succeed.

Thos. J. Gillespie sworn—Am book-keeper for John Bell; am acquainted with Barney Duffy; he worked there from last June until the Tuesday after the fire; on the afternoon of that day I saw him standing in the office looking very downcast; Mr. Bell was there and told Duffy he had better pack up his tools; Mr. Bell went out and Duffy told some of the men he had been discharged; he seemed to take it very hard; pitied him, though I always despised him; said he had no money; he refused to stay and finish his job; said he could not after the way Mr. Bell had talked to him; asked me for money, and I refused it.

Cross-examined—Have given him small amounts of money at various times, when he said he was in distress and made large promises; Mr. Bell did not go up stairs with Duffy after he had discharged him; don't know of his going up stairs to talk with him at all; Mr. Bell had been gone about an hour when Duffy left; the store is usually closed about six o'clock in the evening, and was on the evening of the fire; the only keys to the ontside door that I know of are those carried by Mr. Bell, the store boy, and myself; Mr. Watt may possibly have one.

G. W. Bradley, sworn—Am book-keeper at John H. Shaffer's, Diamond alley; Prout has worked there for over a year; he is the steadiest worker we have had in the house, and is the most attentive; he invariably makes full time.

No cross-examination.

John Bell, sworn—Am the owner of the trunk factory in which the fire occurred, October 15th; do not know Charles Prout; he was never introduced to me by Duffy; never talked with Prout at all, on any occasion; never went into my shop in one direction while Duffy went in another, expressing fear that people would see us go in together; discharged Barney Duffy after the fire; never tried to induce him to come back to my employment after he stated that he had got employment elsewhere; never in my life held out inducements to him, or through him to others to have my factory burned down. [Mr. Gibson here offered a remark, stating that it would have been unfair to Mr. Bell not to put him on the stand in this case. He had put four clear questions to the witness, and cross-examination on them alone would be allowable

No cross-examination.

The testimony having closed, Robert M. Gibson, Esq., spoke briefly on behalf of the prisoners, stating that the testimony of men situated as Duffy is cannot stand, unless corroborated. This man has evidently been on dangerous ground during the hearing. His own showing makes him accessory before the fact. The law requires that a man so situated must corroborate his testimony before it can have weight, and prisoners cannot be committed or held without such corrobaration. This corrobaration has not been obtained, although every attempt has been made to obtain it. No conclusive *alibi* is claimed in this case, but enough has been shown to go a long way in behalf of the defendants. Another rule is that a witness goes down when his testimony, at any substantial point, is flatly and squarely contradicted, and cannot be re-substantiated. Barney Duffy's testimony was so contradicted, at various points, and was not so re-substantiated. The gentleman closed by urging the immediate and unconditional discharge of the prisoners.

R. J. Powers, Esq., for the Commonwealth, urged that if there was testimony sufficient to produce a well grounded suspicion of guilt, the case should be sent before the grand jury. The testimony in this case is sufficient. He therefore urged at considerable length, that the prisoners be held to bail, or committed.

At the conclusion of a few remarks by Assistant District Attorney Flack, the Fire Marshal announced that the prisoners would be required to enter bail in the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars each, for their appearance at Court.

The prisoners were unable to procure bail, and were committed to jail in default. The decision of the Fire Marshal in this case was a complete surprise to the prisoners and their friends. The latter had expected an entirely different result when they found that the only testimony against the prisoners was that given by Duffy, who, by his own admissions, is an unmitigated villain, and altogether unworthy of belief. His testimony, too, was contradicted at various points. When Duffy comes to tell the truth and nothing but the truth—if he ever does make up his mind to such an unusual thing—some developments may be made in the case not heretofore hinted at.

After the above case had been disposed of as stated, Duffy waived a hearing, and in default of $5,000 bail, was committed for trial. Mr. Bell also waived a hearing and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 for Court.

THE RESERVOIR OF HEALTH.

More of health and vigorous life depends on the stomach than on any other organ, taken separately; not that the condition which we call health can exist without a faithful fulfilment of every function. The animal economy, like a well regulated government, needs the support and obedience of every function in it, in order to maintain and fulfil the duties assigned to it by the hand of Nature; obstruction or dereliction of any one of these, will soon be felt by the whole organism, and instead of maintaining the just proportion due to health, it will sink into disease, for disease is nothing less than a want of the proper physiological movements which constitute health. More will depend on the regimen and diet than upon the PHYSIC in restoring this state when lost; or in keeping it when regained. Let us suppose a case: A man will stand on the street corners until he has a slight chill, always evidence of disorder; when reaction comes on, there is fever or an excited state of the circulation, induced by the increased force of the action of the heart, or may be there will be pains along the course of nerves, or in some particular nerve, and it will get the name of neuralgia; or the fluids of the body, owing to the stagnation will be overcharged with morbid accumulation, for want of proper elimination, and it will be called rheumatism; or the Lungs or their membranes, the pleura are affected, and you will have cough or pulmonary difficulty of some sort. Or the kidneys lag in their duty, and there will be pains in the back, and soreness and heaviness of the limbs. These are all cases of obstruction; and the return of health depends upon the removal of that obstruction. For this reason, Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE has been instrumental in curing so many lung and bronchial diseases. It will also cure many other diseases depending upon obstruction, although it is prepared solely with the view to its action on the lungs and pulmonary tissues. It acts by removing obstruction; by aiding the eliminative organs, increasing expectoration; gently stimulating the stomach; cleansing the kidneys; resto ing the skin and surface of the body to a healthy action. It will add to the blood, when depraved, a healthy plasma, which, charged with its restorative mission, will rebuild and reanimate the flagging and cloyed towers of life. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is composed entirely of roots and herbs whose healing virtues are known and admitted by the whole medical faculty. Indian turnip, boarhound, sanguinaria, tansey, cleampain and comfrey enter largely into its composition. The valuable properties of the green juices of these plants are well known in domestic medicine, and their combination is so scientifically adjusted in DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, as to make it the most valuable lung and deobstruant medicine in the country.

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The causes of disease are general and particular, affecting one or many persons. Now, as the condition of the body is easily disposed under a variety of circumstances to the action of disease, the importance of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS as a means of combatting and overthrowing the predisposing cause is apparent. It is an invaluable antidote for the human system that is unfortunately affected with any epidemic virus; and such is its wonderful resistent power, that it effectually protects the physique against the evil tendency of an impoisoned atmosphere, or any morbid influence which predisposes the body to the reception of disease. It is, therefore, the true remedy for every one whose situation or surroundings are not favorable to the preservation of health. Sold everywhere.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Benjamin Mishler, in a card published in the Lancaster (Pa.) *Express*, soliciing an imitation of Mishler's Herb Bitters made by his son, Henry L. Mishler, says: "I, the efore, publicly declare that Henry L. Mishler does not know anything of the *method of manufacturing Mishler's Herb Bitters; that the preparation made by him is a base counterfeit imitation*, and that when Henry L. Mishler, or his agents, *represent their mixture* to be Mishler's Herb Bitters, they are IMPOSTERS, and I trust that Dr. S. B Hartman & Co., (my successors,) will prosecute them, assuring the community that no effort shall be spared on my part to bring the offenders to justice." Observe that the Bottle offered for sale bears Sloeum's Patent Graduated Scale of Doses, blown in the glass, and has an Internal Revenue Stamp, with engraved likeness of Benj. Mishler over the cork. None other is genuine.

Drs. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Proprietors Lancaster, Pa., and No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. eod

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FRESH GOODS AT SMITHSON'S AUCTION ROOMS, DRY GOODS AND SHOE EMPORIUM, 55 & 57 FIFTH AVENUE

BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FLANNELS, SHAWLS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS,

Wool, Stair and Hall Wool, Stair and Hall Wool, Stair and Hall

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS,

Ladies' and Misses' Balmorals, Ladies' and Misses' Balmorals, Ladies' and Misses' Balmorals,

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Men's, Boys' and Youths' Men's, Boys' and Youths'

Boots and Balmoral Shoes, Boots and Balmoral Shoes, Boots and Balmoral Shoes

GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS, GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS, GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS.

Private Sales Day and Evening, AT SMITHSON'S POPULAR EMPORIUM, 55 AND 57 FIFTH AVENUE. oc10

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Cure Diseases of the Kidneys.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS Cure Diseases of the Bladder.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS Cure Gravel.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS Are the Great Diuretic of the Age.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS Never Fail to Cure.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS Are indorsed by all who have used them.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS Are daily increasing in Popularity.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS Are Sugar-Coated and Easy to Take.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS Are sold by Druggists generally.

50 Cents Per Box. no7:d&w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATES & BELL'S, FOR CHOICE GOODS.

BATES & BELL'S, FOR STANDARD DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS. no3:2wd&1tw

CARPETS.

The best Line of Patterns ever offered in this city, at the Lowest Prices.

McFARLAND & COLLINS, 71 and 73 Fifth Ave.

Cheap All Wool Ingrain Carpets, at far below regular rates. A few Pieces at about Twenty-Five per cent. Less than Manufacturer's present Prices.

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WE INVITE A COMPARISON of our Stock and Prices with any house in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, or New York.

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DRUGGETS & CRUMB CLOTHS, In handsome patterns and brigh colors, and at very low prices.

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STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

FAVORITE CLYDE BUILT PASSENGER Steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW and DERRY, from pier 20, North river, at 12 o'clock, noon. RATES OF PASSAGE, Payable in Currency. Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Intermediate, to Glasgow or Derry, $35

Steerage, $30.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, or to WM. BINGHAM, Jr., 70 Fifth street, Chronicle Building, up stairs, Where plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured. ty16:eod

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH

Late Pittsburgh Trust Co,

Capital $500,000 Paid in, with Privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

THE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers, throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us. The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

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PHILOSOPHY OF MARIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; Marriage philosophically considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SEC. New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 16 Broadway, New York. fe20:eod:ly

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Delamarre's Specific Pills,

Prepared by GARANCIERE & DUPONT, No. 14 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France,

Are a most energetic and efficient Remedy in cases of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or Premature Emissions; Sexual Weakness or Impotency; Weakness arising from secret habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from overuse or excesses.

A pamphlet, containing full particulars, with directions and advice, printed in French, German, Spanish and English, accompanies each box, and will be sent by mail, free of cost, to any one who will write for it.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5

ASK FOR DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, and take no others.

Sold by all the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, on receipt of the specified price by any advertised agents, or by the sole proprietors OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street New York.

Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street. nov11:eod&w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATES & BELL'S, FOR CLOAKS.

MEDICAL.

"CONSUMPTION IS AS CERTAINLY CURED AS *Intermittent Fever*, and is CERTAINLY PREVENTED as Smal Pox."—*Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., L. L. D., etc.*

KING'S Prepared Prescription, Made from the prescription of Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., L. L. D., &c., For the prevention and cure of CONSUMPTION,

For the Radical cure of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, and all affections of the LUNGS, THROAT, and AIR PASSAGES; for general and special derangements of the NERVOUS SYSTEM; for disorders of the BLOOD; and for all functional disorders of the Stomach and Bowels.

The Prepared Prescription increases the strength and deepens the color of the blood. It subdues the Chills and Fever and diminishes the Expectoration. It checks the night sweats, always in from seven to fourteen days. The appetite is invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and the difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform. All the general symptoms of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., disappear with a really astonishing rapidity.

The Prescription should be used in every disease, by whatever name known, in which there is exhibited any derangement of either the nervous or the blood systems. It is unequaled in Female Disorders, Scanty or Suppressed Menses, Whites, &c.

The Prepared Prescription is both the best and the most economical Medicine that can be taken. The average dose is two teaspoonsful, taken once a day. The patient never requires under any circumstances, to use "Cough Mixtures" for the cough; "Expectorants" for the expectoration; "Tonics" for the appetite or the weakness; Iron for the blood; Anodynes for the nervous irritation; Acids for the night sweats; or Whisky or Cod Liver Oil for the wasting. Its specific action is upon the constitutional condition, and, through this condition, upon whole series of symptoms.

Statements from Patients.

COLLEGE HILL, CINCINNATI:—I was in th last stage of Consumption. In ten days afte taking the Prescription, my chills, night sweats fever, &c., decreased and finally altogether dis appeared. A mere skeleton before, I am now well stored with flesh. My restoration is a marvel to all who know me.—*Mrs. C. L. Wright.*

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"Every one to whom I have recommended it has benefitted much by its use."—*Rev. C. D. Jones, Racine, Wis.*

The "PREPARED PRESCRIPTION" is put up in a $1 bottle, and is sold in Pittsburgh by JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street, and by druggists generally, or orders may be addressed to the Sole Proprietors, OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street, New York. Consultation free. A circular, containing testimonials of many cases successfully treated, willbe sent free, by mail, to all who write for it. nov7:eod&w

BRYAN'S LIFE INVIGORATOR,

Or, Rejuvenating Elixir,

For the immediate relief and permanent cure of that condition which unfits the sufferer from performing the duties of life, and which arises from a morbid condition of the

KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,

and results in nervous prostration and organic debility.

I have used this remedy in my private practice with unvarying success for many years. I am therefore induced publicly to offer it to the afflicted, feeling confident its merits will soon be appreciated.

It is adapted to all derangements of the Urinary Organs. It strengthens the system and gives

LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH

to all who use it and follow my directions. It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, Impotency or want of Power, and all Weakness arising from Excesses or Youthful Indiscretion, resulting in

Loss of Memory, Nervous Trembling, Unpleasant Dreams, General Lassitude, Weak Nerves, Dimness of Vision, Headache, Flushing of the Skin, which, if neglected, will assuredly lead on to

INSANITY OR CONSUMPTION.

When the system is once affected, it will not recover without help. It must be INVIGORATED AND STRENGTHENED to enable the sufferer to fulfill the DUTIES OF LIFE.

Sold by principal Druggists everywhere, and by JOS. FLEMING, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Price One Dollar per bottle—six bottles for Five Dollars.

Sent by express, on receipt of the money, by DR. J. BRYAN, 96 East 13th street, New York.

Private circular sen free; enclose stamp. my20:eod&w

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills,

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity, and although a powerful remedy, does not contain anything hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Beware of counterfeits. Observe the name of JOB MOSES on the package—purchase none without it—all others are base and worthless imitations.

N. B. One dollar, with fifteen cents for postage, enclosed to the sole proprietor, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the GENUINE, containing fifty pills, by return mail, securely sealed from all observation.

Sold in Pittsburgh by JOS. FLEMIN Market street. no

TO LADIES.—IF YOU REQUIRE reliable remedy why not use the best. Experience has proved that

DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS

Have no equal. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases.

Price One Dollar per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

four degrees stronger than the above, are intended for special cases, and may always be relied on.

Price Five Dollars per Box.

Illustrated Private Circulars sent free. Enclose stamp. If you cannot procure the pills enclose the money and address Dr. J. BRYAN, 96 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK, and they will be sent free from observation by return of mail.

NEW YORK.

The Financial Storm Ended—Secretary McCulloch Decides to Relieve the Stringency Outside of Wall Street—Governor Hoffman's Election not to be Contested—Fires—Parade of the Fire Department—The O'Baldwin and Wormald Fight False.

NEW YORK, November 7.—A telegram from Washington has been received to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury had decided that he had the right to re-issue $44,000,000 of legal tenders, making the maximum circulation $400,000,000, had a magic influence on Wall street this morning, and the gloom and depression gave way to cheerfulness and buoyancy. There was a sharp rebound in values from the extreme prices of yesterday and a great rush to buy.

Upon inquiry at the Sub-treasury, we learned that Mr. McCulloch had written a letter to Mr. Vandyke, in which he regrets the money pressure, but has no desire to interfere between speculators in Wall street, but in the event of the practice extending outside, or the national credit suffering therefrom, he would feel constrained to relieve matters by re-issuing some of the greenbacks withdrawn from circulation out not cancelled.

The money market is easy and call loans are made at seven per cent. The currency demand is less urgent, and altogether there was a calmer and more confident feeling. Gold bouyant; it opened at 134½ and closed at 134⅝@134¾. This was caused by parties calling in gold loans. The transactions were unusually large, the gross clearings being a hundred and forty-four millions.

The bank statement shows violent changes, in consequence of the stringency. It is as follows: Loans, $256,612,191—decrease, 375,678; specie, $16,446,741—increase, $5,-826,215; circulation, $34,353,637—increase, $100,427; deposits, $175,556,718—decrease, $6,391,829; legal tenders, $4,716,720—decrease, $4,423,741.

Governments were active and higher. State bonds higher. The general stock market was active, much higher, closing feverish and excited, with an upward tendency.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The talk about ousting Mr. Hoffman from the gubernatorial chair is absurd. We trust the committees appointed to inquire into the matter of illegal voting will give their time to that particular branch of the subject, and ignore the question of contesting."

The Committee of the Union League to investigate the naturalization frauds in this city, is composed of seven gentlemen as follows: W. E. Dodge, Horace Greeley, Moses H. Grinnell, Isaac Sherman, Isaac H. Bailey, Marshall O. Roberts, and John H. White.

An error in the Kings county returns has been corrected. The Republicans now have two Assemblymen instead of one, among the delegation.

A purse of a thousand dollars, mile heats, best three in five, was trotted for, to-day, on the Fashion course, and was one by "Old Put."

There was one small failure in produce to-day.

The deaths of the week were 336.

Jacob R. Wortendyke, ex-Congressmen from New Jersey, died to-day in Jersey City.

The Organ Factory of Hall, Lapaugh & Co., Bedford street, was damaged to the extent of $5,000 by fire this morning. Insured.

Jas. M. Morrison, President of the Manhattan Bank, was assaulted on Thursday night, with probable intention of robbery, and severely hurt.

The Metropolitan Fire Department made a fine parade to-day, and were reviewed by Gov. Fenton.

Professor Goldwin Smith is expected here in a day or two from England, and will make Baltimore his winter home.

The examination of W. A. Treadwell, arrested at Newark on Wednesday, for selling forged naturalization papers in Hudson county, commenced before Commissioner Jenkins, in Jersey City this morning. Several witnesses were examined, among them Geo. Dusenbur., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Geo. R. Carnwell, lately appointed United States Marshal for New Jersey, and Charles Winfield, State Senator from Hudson county. The testimony of the latter, to whom Treadwell had given one of the certificates, showed that the accused had since sold many hundred certificates to candidates in Hudson and Essex counties.

The report that Wormald and O'Baldwin fought in Putnam county, New York, on Tuesday, is false. O'Baldwin has been for some time in this city and Wormald is under bonds in Boston not to leave the State for pugilistic purposes.

NEW ORLEANS.

Troops Returned to Former Stations—The "Republican" on General Rousseau—Able Defence of His Course During the Recent Excitement.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW ORLEANS, November 7.—All the troops sent to reinforce General Rousseau during the excitement previous to the election, have been returned to their command.

The *Republican* has a leader defending General Rousseau from the attacks of the Radical press North. It says his recent position "has been most difficult, and knowing, as we do, his views, his wishes, and the means at his disposal to enforce those views and wishes, we propose to do a gallant soldier, the justice of placing him correctly before the world."

General Rousseau, recently from private life, was known as a decided Democrat, and it is part of the justice we render, to say that he had disavowed, with promptitude, any partisan basis in the administration of his command, where violence and riot threatened its worse consummation. The troops at his command were a mere handful. To the request that that force be dispatched to Franklin and Opelousas, he responded by an order directing the troops immediately to those points, but before they could move, disorders in the city increased, so that not a musket could be spared. Feeling his weakness he telegraphed to the Secretary of War, earnestly demanding that more troops be sent to him. The Secretary ordered Gen. Gillem to dispatch at once, from the Mississippi, all the troops that could be spared. Through the leaders of the different parties, he made constant efforts to quiet the club and faction fighting. Of him, therefore, it requires us to say to our friends, that he was earnest and true in his endeavors to protect life, and prevent a riot.

FLORIDA.

Apprehensions of a Riot—Excitement Over the Conflict of Authority Between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor—The Legislature Declared Illegal—Cross Suits—Proclamation of the "Impeached" Governor—Articles of Impeachment.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

TALLAHASSE, November 7.—About nine o'clock last night citizens to the number of one hundred or more were summoned by the city and county authorities to hold themselves in readiness to aid in quelling any riot. At eleven o'clock there were no indications of trouble, and the *posse* was discharged. The cause of the call was the conflicting orders of Governor Reed and Lieutenant Governor Gleason; fears were entertained that the colored people would be called on to support the action of the Legislature. The citizens were uneasy today, but they will not interfere, except to aid in preserving the peace, when they will render prompt assistance.

Rumors were on the street to-day that the plantation negroes have been notified to come in to-night, but the report may be doubted. One company of the Seventh regiment have been posted here, about thirty strong.

The Legislature adjourned this morning until January. There being no quorum present when the impeachment passed, several members held seats and voted, whose seats had been declared vacant by the proclamation of the Governor, by reason of members accepting and occupying other public offices.

Gov. Reed refuses to recognize the action of the Legislature, and declares it an illegal body.

Lieut.-Gov. Gleason this morning demanded possession of the Executive office, and was refused by Gov. Reed, who has to-day brought suit against Lieut.-Gov. Gleason and Allen, Secretary of State, before the Circuit Court for conspiring against the Government, and they are now under arrest. The general impression seems to be that Gov. Reed is in the right.

The case of Governor Reed against Governor Gleason and Secretary Alden, before Judge Cake, this afternoon, was put over until next Friday.

The following proclamation has been issued:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Tallahassee, November 7, 1868.

Whereas, the Assembly of Florida as a body, organized in extraordinary session, held by virtue of a proclamation issued by the Governor of Florida, on the third day of November, A. D. 1868, have impeached Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and

Whereas, under the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Florida, the said Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, is debarred from exercising the functions of the executive office of the State, and the administration thereof devolves upon the Lieutenant Governor, now therefore, I, William H. Gleason, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Florida, do issue my proclamation, taking possession of the Executive Department of the Government in all its parts; and I hereby call upon all citizens of the State to support the government, obey the laws of the State, and preserve peace and quiet.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, the sixth day of November, A. D. 1868.

[Signed.] WM. H. GLEASON,
Lt. Gov. and Acting Gov.

Attest: GEO. ALDEN,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TALLAHASSE., FLA., NOV. 7, 1868.

To the Sheriff of Leon county, State of Florida:

SIR:—I am, under the Constitution and laws of the State, the rightful Governor thereof, and shall continue to exercise the power and authority and discharge the duties belonging to the office of the Executive Department, until the Judiciary tribunals of the State shall determine otherwise. To the determination of the Judiciary I will, like every other good citizen, yield obedience.

[Signed.] HARRISON REED,
Governor.

The following are the articles of impeachment:

First. He has been guilty of falsehood and lying while transacting business with members of the Legislature and other officers of the State.

Second. I charge him with incompetency, inasmuch as he has filled commissions to officers in blank, and other irresponsible persons having issued them.

Third. He has issued a proclamation declaring many seats of the Legislature vacant, before the members were duly elected and returned, had resigned, or their legal term of office expired.

Fourth. He has been guilty of embezzlement, having taken from the State Treasury securities and money and sold such securities, and then failed to return a portion or all proceeds of the sale to the Treasury.

Fifth. He has been guilty of bribery and corruption, he having bartered and sold prominent offices in the State to sundry persons for money to him in hand paid, and the nomination of such persons to the Senate for confirmation.

For and in consideration of these and many other crimes and misdemeanors which have come to my knowledge, I ask at the hands of the Assembly the impeachment, for high crimes and misdemeanors, of Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida.

(Signed) HORATIO C. JENKS.

Gov. Reed occupies the Executive rooms at the capitol as usual. There has been no guard at the capitol from one o'clock this morning until half-past seven o'clock this evening. Apparently the citizens fear trouble to-night, but as no one can profit by it, it is hoped none will occur.

ALABAMA.

Reported Majorities for Seymour and Grant—Result not Ascertained.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MONTGOMERY, November 7.—The Legislature spent the entire day discussing whether this is the beginning of a new session, or the continuance of the old session.

Returns from thirty counties give Seymour and Blair majorities of 14,151, and Grant majorities of 23,600. Nearly all the inhabitants of the remaining counties are white, and will probably give a majority sufficient to overcome the majorities of the negro counties. The result is doubtful.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Official Majority.

[Special Dispatch to the Post.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., November 6.—The official majority of Fayette county for Seymour is 816—a Radical gain of 97. N. S.

WASHINGTON.

Public Debt Statement—Treasury Warrants—War Department Order—Grant Declines a Public Reception—The Treaty With Italy Proclaimed—Convocation of the House Retrenchment Committee—Treasury Order—Additional Appointments—Extension of the Union Pacific Railroad.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of November, 1868:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Five per cent bonds	$221,588,400 00
Six per cent bonds, 1881	283,677,300 00
Six per cent five-twenty bonds	1,602,312,250 00
Total	$2,109,577,950 00

DEBT BEHRING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Certificates at 3 per cent	$58,325,000 00
Naval pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Total	$72,325,000 00

MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT

Three-year 7-30 notes due August 15th, 1867, and June and July, 1868	$2,956,950 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10th, July 15th, August 15th, October 15th, December 15th, 1867, May 15th, August 1st; September 1st and 15th, and October 1st and 15th, 1868	5,128,310 00
Bonds of Texas indemnity	256,009 00
Treasury notes per act of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	151,611 64
Bonds of April 15th, 1842, January 28, 1847, and March 31st, 1841	487,500 00
Treasury notes March 3d, 1863	445,492 00
Temporary loan	314,800 00
Certificates of indebtedness	13,000 00
Total	$9,753,723 64

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes	$356,021,073 00
Fractional currency	33,413,985 42
Gold certificates of deposit	19,716,840 00
Total	$409,151,898 42
Grand total	$2,595,808,572 06
Six per cent lawful money bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies	42,194,000 00
Total debt	$2,641,002,572 06

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

Currency	$10,465 033 47
Coin	103 407,985 77
Total	$113,875,019 24
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,527,129 552 82

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns, on the 1st of November, 1868.

[Signed] HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during October, to meet the requirements of the Government, amount in round numbers to the following: Civil, Miscellaneous and Foreign intercourse, $4,-176,000; Interest on Public Debt, $1,381,000; War, $8,730,000; Navy, $4,025,000; Interior, Pensions and Indians, $3,062,000; total, $21,364,000. The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are included in above.

The following order from the War Department has been published: Soldiers for certain offices, not strictly military, may be sentenced by general court martial to confinement in a penitentiary. If any State, in a military department, has made provision, by law, for the confinement of prisoners under sentence by a court martial of the United States, the Department commander may designate such penitentiary confinement; but if no provision has been made by any State in the Department, the record will be forwarded to the Secretary of War, for the designation of a prison. The authority which has designated the place of confinement, or higher authority can change the place of confinement or mitigate or remit the sentence. The same rules apply to prisoners sentenced by military commissions, so long as the law under which the military act is in force, but when that law ceases to be operative, the President alone can change the place of confinement, or mitigate or remit the sentence.

General Grant having been informed of the preparations being made in this city to tender him a popular reception on his return, has written to a friend in Washington returning cordial thanks for the evidence of friendship on the part of the citizens, but expressing a preference that no demonstration be made immediately on his arrival. The General could not say at what time he would reach Washington. It is probable the public reception that it is designed to tender the General, will be deferred until he has recovered from the fatigue and discomfort incident to travel, and becomes comfortably located at home.

By direction of the President Major E. S. Latimer, of the Eighteenth Infantry, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science at the Bishop Seabury Mission, Faribault, Minnesota.

The President has proclaimed the treaty between the United States and the King of Italy, for the surrender to each of the contracting parties persons who shall have been convicted or charged with crimes of other than a political character. The convention continues in force five years.

Secretary Seward has returned to Washington.

The House Committee on Retrenchment has been called together, by General Van Wick, to make inquiry as to the indictments against Dr. Blaisdell, Mr. Moore and other members. The Kentucky Bourbon county Committee will probably make inquiry as to the pretended arrest of an ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, and the payment and subsequent return of a large sum of money securities, on condition of the composition of the proceedings, commencement and discontinuance. Several other proceedings, all under the auspices of the same persons, who are acing in behalf of Dr. Blaisdell, and the members of the Kentucky Bourbon county Committee, are also to be examined. The Committee will then proceed to Washington, to complete the examination, and report immediately on the assembling of Congress.

A delegation comprising the Mayor, Presidents, Aldermen and Council and other prominent citizens, called at army headquarters to-day, to congratulate the members of General Grant's staff on the result of the recent election; and to ascertain the probable wishes of the General in regard to a public demonstration of welcome after his arrival here. It was suggested and met with general acquiescence that his views as to the time and place of such demonstration should be ascertained after he reached here.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that he has power to reissue any legal tender notes that may have been redeemed, but not cancelled, provided the amount of outstanding debts do not exceed four hundred millions of dollars. This will obviate the necessity of further sales of bonds of gold by the Treasury, and enable the Secretary to afford substantial relief to the money market. Although opposed to the further issue of currency, he feels justified in resorting to any legitimate means to relieve the present critical condition of financial affairs.

Secretary McCulloch to-day made the following appointments of Internal Revenue officers: Storekeepers—Wm. R. Bear, First District of Illinois; John C. Lefarre, Fourth District of Wisconsin. Guagers—Jerry Weakly, Sixth District of Indiana; John Hilliard, Twentieth District of Pennsylvania.

The President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having filed with the Secretary of the Interior the required affidavits showing the completion of a section of twenty miles of their road, extending to the 900th mile post, the Secretary directed the Government Commissioners to examine and report on it.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Although the Secretary of the Treasury believes he has the power to reissue the notes that have been redeemed but not cancelled, it is not determined what he will do, as this will depend on circumstances, and according to what is believed here of the improved condition of the market it may not become necessary to resort to that measure in order to afford relief.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made the following appointments: Guagers—James M. Discoll, First District, California; R. L. Wamold, Fourth District, Ohio, Hugh Lynch, Thirteenth District, Ohio. Storekeeper—R. L. Ireland, Fifth District, Kentucky.

Secretary McCulloch has confirmed the nomination of Charles Hedges as supervisor for the Northern District of Ohio, and he was to-day appointed.

Brevet Major General S. S. Carroll, by direction of the Secretary of War, is ordered to report to Gen. Hancock, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic.

Gen. Kilpatrick paid his respects to President Johnson to-day. Gen. Canby had an interview.

The fractional currency printed for the week amounts to $630,200; shipped, $467,-994; National Bank currency in circulation, $292,-935,875.

Brevet Brigadier General Horace Brooks, Colonel of the Fourth United States artillery now in command at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, is next in rank to Gen. Canby, and therefore succeeds Gen. Canby in command of the Department at Washington.

Brevet General S. S. Carroll, by an order issued from the War Department to-day, retains his position as Inspector General on the staff of General Hancock, Commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic.

LOUISIANA.

A Great Democratic Newspaper—Rivalry to Cease—The Courier and the Journal Consolidated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

LOUISVILLE, November 7.—The *Journal* and *Courier* have consolidated, and will appear to-morrow morning as the Louisville *Courier and Journal*. The following notice to the public explains the transaction, which is the all absorbing topic of conversation to-night: "An experience of six months of the most active and sustained competition, known to the journalism of the country, convinces us that neither the time nor the situation justify the publication of two rival Democratic newspapers in Louisville on so large a plan as pursued by the Louisville *Courier* and the Louisville *Journal*. Rather than reduce the character of either—for enterprise of first-class, and in order to furnish a newspaper reaching in all points the exacting demands of the public—we have arranged a combination of both, under the style and title of the Louisville *Courier and Journal*.

The consolidation of two such presses enables us to produce a journal superior in every respect to its predecessors, distancing at once all competition, and assuming a circulation and influence valued and enjoyed by no paper out of New York. Under this arrangement W. N. Halderman takes the business, and Henry Watterson takes the editorial management of the *Courier and Journal*, with a complete and efficient corps of writers, reporters and correspondents, including George D. Prentice, W. N. Halderman, of the *Courier*, and H. Watterson, of the *Journal*.

ARKANSAS.

The Democracy Carry Eight Counties by Large Majorities—Governor Clayton's Proclamation of Martial Law Designed to Prevent the Election—The Radicals Think it Ridiculous.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

LITTLE ROCK, November 7.—The Radicals claim Pulaski county by 22,000, Sebastian by 7,000, Hempstead by 300, Dashia by 200 Pike by 200, and Jefferson by 1,500. The Democrats carry Salina by 600, White by 1,500, Prairie by 1,000 and Onichita, Drew, Union, Columbia and Woodruff counties by large majorities, and concede Rogers, in the Second District, elected to Congress. The First and Third Districts are doubtful. The Democrats charge that the Governor's martial law proclamation was merely to justify stopping the election. The reports from eleven Democratic counties, and from Woodruff, Craighead and Little Rock counties, show that the best feeling prevails among all parties and colors. Martial law will be proclaimed in Little Rock and Pulaski counties on Monday. There has not been a fight there in three months. Governor Clayton is crazy as a bed bug. Even the Radicals laugh at him and his war proclamation. Arkansas was never more quiet.

MISSOURI.

Reported Majorities.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—Eighty-five counties, part of them official, give Grant 17,828 majority. The estimated returns from the remaining counties will increase about 30,000. The same counties gave McClurg, Radical, for Governor, 13,543, which will be increased to about 16,000.

The official vote of St. Louis county is as follows: Grant, 16,182; Seymour, 13,438; Grant's majority, 2,744; McClurg, 15,677; Phelps, 14,016; McClurg's majority, 1,661. The average Republican majority in the county will be about 2,000.

KENTUCKY.

The Estimated Majority.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 8.—The republican vote in Kentucky has increased to a surprising extent. Seymour's majority will be from sixty-five to seventy thousand. Grant's vote will reach forty-five thousand. The Democratic majority of Governor Stevenson, in August, was ninety thousand, which shows a heavy decrease in the Democratic vote.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, November 7.—The case of Miss Brecker, who appeared before a Registration board some time since, and claimed the right to vote in the county election, and was refused by the Registers, has been taken before the court for adjudication. This movement was made in behalf of the women of the district, to establish a precedent for female suffrage. The case was argued at great length, in the court of Common Pleas, with a full bench, Sir G. Bovell, presiding. Mr. Coleridge supporting the chair, and Mr. Mellish opposing. There is considerable anxiety to learn the decision of the court, which will be rendered on Monday.

LIVERPOOL, November 7.—The bark Kate Barton, Captain Slocum, of St. Johns, New Brunswick, from Liverpool, July 13th, for Bombay, was burnt at sea, on the 28th of September. The Captain, second Mate, and ten of the crew had arrived at St. Helena, but the fate of the rest of the crew is unknown.

MADRID, November 7.—On the advice of the Generals of the army, the Provisional Government will immediately dispatch a force of nine thousand men, with four batteries of artillery, to Cuba, to suppress the insurrection there.

LONDON, November 7.—The Liberal party, in view of the present indications of the pending campaign and estimates, will have a majority in the new House of Commons of at least one hundred.

PARIS, November 7.—Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, and suite have arrived here.

BRUSSELS, November 7.—A Madrid correspondent of the *Independence Belge* writes to that journal that the Provisional Government of Spain will entertain no proposal from Cuba.

LONDON, November 7.—Accounts just received here announce the almost complete annihilation of the Portuguese expedition in Mozambique, in South Africa. This expedition, which consisted of about six hundred soldiers, with artillery, &c., was sent into the interior of that country, where it was attacked by the natives, and nearly all the soldiers were killed, and their artillery, small arms and ammunition captured. Barely sixty escaped to the sea cost with their lives.

LONDON, November 8.—Dispatches from Italy report that the Papal army continues to be depleted by desertions, which are on the increase.

MADRID, November 8.—Marshal Serena has confirmed the appointment of General Prim as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of Spain.

A brigade of infantry will sail for Havana on the 15th inst.

General Dulce has postponed his departure for Cuba until December.

LONDON, November 8.—Dispatches from Italy report that the Papal army continues to be depleted by desertions, which are on the increase.

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General Dulce has postponed his departure for Cuba until December.

MADRID, November 8.—At a meeting of the Republicans in this city yesterday, it was decided that the party should vote against Mararchy at the coming elections. General Prim has issued a circular to the military commanders, reminding them that it is not proper that soldiers should take part in political meetings.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, November 7—Evening—Consols; for money, 94⅝; for account, 94⅝ to 94¾. Five-Twenties, 73¾. Illinois Central, 95. Erie, 37¾.

FRANKFORT, November 7—United States bonds, 78⅞.

PARIS, November 7.—Bourse firmer. Rentes 71 france 15 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 7—Cotton steady; sales of 12,000 bales; prices unchanged. Breadstuffs—Corn firmer, but not higher, at 38s; other commodities unchanged. Provisions—Lard, 66s 3d; cheese, 64s; bacon, 55s; beef, 90s; pork-91s. Produce—Tallow, 51s. Spirits of turpentine, 27s 6d. Petroleum and rosin unchanged in price.

LONDON, November 7—10:30 P. M.—Tallow, 51s 6d. Whale oil, £39 10s. Linseed oil, 60s 6d.

HAVRE, November 7.—Cotton quiet; sales of low middling, to arrive, at 127 francs.

ANTWERP, November 7.—Petroleum closed dull at 52½ francs.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Reported Radical Majority in the State—Democrats Gain One Congresman.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WILMINGTON, November 7.—Returns now in are sufficient to show that the State has gone for Grant by a considerable majority, although the conservatives have made large gains. It is believed the State has gone for Grant by 8,000. Returns received from the Mountain District to-night, show the election of Plato Durham, Conservative, to Congress. The delegation stands five Republicans, two Conservatives. A Democratic gain of one.

PHILADELPHIA.

Estimated Radical Majorities in Pennsylvania.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.—The Republican majority in this State foots up 28,392. Thirty counties have been heard from officially, and the rest estimated. It is believed when the other thirty-six counties are heard from officially, the majority will be nearly 40,000.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* makes Grant's majority in Pennsylvania 28,397.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE** MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A posisive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

and remedy for

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, TETTERS SPOTS, SCALES, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SYPHILIS, &c.

SCROFULA.—This foul taint or corruption, which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys; eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head; female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uterus, and general debility. These being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

Mild cases soon yield. Six bottles will cure the worst cases. Price $1,25 per bottle.

For sale by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street, and by Druggists generally.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race treet, Philadelphia. fe21:m ws:lydaw

Eclectic Summer Cordial,

An infallible remedy for Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Vomiting, Sour Stomach, and Cholera Morbus.

DR. HARRIS'

CRAMP CURE.

A Specific for Cholera, Cramps and Pain the Stomach.

FOR SALE BY

HARRIS & EWING

Cor. Liberty & Wayne Sts.

Agents for J. Schoonmaker & Sons'

PURE WHITE LEAD,

AND McCOY'S

VERDITER GREEN.

And every variety of Paints, Dry and Ground in Oil. je27

PEOPLE'S

SAVINGS BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED 1866

CAPITAL - - $100.000

Office: No. 80 FOURTH STREET.

PRESIDENT.....HENRY LLOYD
VICE PRESIDENT.....WILLIAM REA

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd,	William Rea,
James J. Bennett,	James Lippincott,
E. P. Jones,	Hon. Thos. Mellon,
W. M. Gormly,	John D. Scully,

William A. Herron.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock a. m., to 4 o'clock p. m., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from six to nine o'clock. m14:tf.

PH. R. MERTZ, BANKER

Cor. Wood and Fifth Sts.,

DEALER IN

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BONDS, GOLD AND COUPONS.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits, and Money advanced on approved collateral.

Passage Orders issued for all first-class lines of Steamers. Agent for the Union Pacific R. R. Bonds. mv19

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.

I HAVE RECEIVED MY STOCK OF SKATES for the Season of '68 and '69, comprising every style known to the trade, at prices ranging FROM 50 CENTS PER PAIR UP TO $25. My stock embraces a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Skates, New York Club, American Rink, Bloodin's Ancle Supporter, our Ladies' and Gents' Clipper, Philadelphia and Boston Club, Empire and Vulcan, together with a large assortment of medium priced Skates for Boys, which I offer at exceedingly low prices. I invite all in want of Skates to call and be convinced that 136 Wood Street, is the place to buy Skates.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood Street,

no9 PITTSBURGH.

☞ **MEDICAL CARD.—DR. BROWN** can be consulted every day and evening. Persons afflicted with any form of DELICATE DISEASES or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, should see him without delay. Dr. BROWN also attends to all kinds of chronic ill-health. From long experience and study he can assure those who put themselves under his care that all will be done for them which medical aid can do. Office and private room, No. 50 SMITHFIELD STREET, Back Room. au24:eod&

☞ **BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—** Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage, a Guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa. se22.3md&w

SHOT! SHOT! SHOT!

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT of New York PATENT SHOT, in 25 and 5 pound bags, assorted Nos., from 3 B to No. 10. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

The Return Judges of the various election districts, in Allegheny county, met at the Court House Friday morning. J. Bowman Sweltzer was called to the chair, and Eb. Williams, Jr., and William Anderson, appointed clerks. The following table shows the vote for Auditor General in October, and President in November:

DISTRICTS.	Oct. 1868. *Aud. Gen.* BOYLE, D.	HARTRANFT, R.	Nov. 1868. *President.* SEYMOUR, D.	GRANT, R.
PITTSBURGH.				
First ward	314	457	347	497
Second	217	321	222	578
Third	227	332	232	538
Fourth	251	464	250	502
Fifth	740	193	772	200
Sixth	372	607	346	609
Seventh	268	495	257	508
Eighth	228	408	219	419
Ninth	398	358	385	391
Tenth	272	252	285	230
Eleventh	225	386	210	410
Twelfth	413	632	433	639
Thirteenth	101	272	100	278
Fourteenth	237	382	234	409
Fifteenth	281	266	280	277
Sixteenth	162	178	163	209
Seventeenth	290	423	274	459
Eighteenth	43	76	46	79
Nineteenth	128	344	120	254
Twentieth	88	261	92	208
Twenty-first	91	197	99	218
Twenty-Second	31	143	28	151
Twenty third	93	109	91	116
ALLEGHENY.				
First ward	194	743	184	804
Second	381	936	353	1014
Third, 1st prec't	209	675	174	754
Third, 2d prec't	349	334	341	364
Fourth, 1st prec't	286	721	285	788
Fourth, 2d prec't	186	321	182	339
Fifth	200	502	180	540
Sixth	248	484	276	515
Seventh	308	283	305	308
Eighth	110	207	115	213
BOROUGHS.				
Millvale	16	80	11	86
Ormsby	120	130	129	149
West Pittsburgh	136	146	147	144
South Pittsburgh	179	100	183	311
Sharpsburg	209	217	216	233
Mt. Washington	61	273	57	270
Bellvue	5	44	6	44
Monongahela	80	81	83	90
Birmingham, 1st p.	190	354	174	368
Birmingham, 2d p.	278	358	269	372
East Birmingham	460	745	444	813
Braddocks	90	135	84	143
Elizabeth	80	145	75	145
McKeesport	173	291	152	277
Sewickley	56	182	51	191
Etna	50	167	52	171
Tarentum	36	127	33	131
West Elizabeth	28	64	30	72
Temperanceville	147	184	153	206
TOWNSHIPS.				
McClure	211	261	221	293
Reserve	18	73	13	82
Wilkins	111	417	106	445
Lower St. Clair	405	240	397	261
Plum	129	168	147	176
Ross	149	217	145	240
Penn	95	254	82	301
Union	65	241	72	280
Shaler	76	140	71	154
Chartiers	164	211	164	211
Moon	129	133	116	158
Mifflin	380	286	389	320
McCandless	102	197	99	196
Snowden	62	179	61	187
Baldwin, 1st p.	110	96	107	105
Baldwin, 2d p.	60	167	51	181
Crescent	59	21	56	26
East Deer	65	163	166	181
Elizabeth, 1st p.	209	527	206	524
Elizabeth, 2d p.	16	74	20	74
Fawn	22	108	21	119
Franklin	74	68	75	72
Findley	151	113	143	126
Harrison	99	193	90	213
Hampton	63	104	54	103
Indiana	181	241	166	268
Jefferson	158	176	163	173
Marshal	94	60	91	62
Neville	7	43	8	41
North Fayette	117	158	118	168
Ohio, 1st p	111	225	65	155
Ohio, 2d p	.....	.....	45	83
Pine	65	81	61	81
Patton	86	135	85	140
Robinson	159	275	137	210
Richland	45	85	46	187
Scott	85	175	91	198
South Fayette	69	179	74	196
Sewickley	43	111	50	117
Upper St. Clair	68	96	65	95
Versailles	269	269	252	287
West Deer	49	176	66	200
	14923	23880	14671	25487
		14923		14671
Majorities		8957		10816

RECAPITULATION.

Radical majority for November	10,816
Increased Rad. maj. over October	1,859
Radical gain on October vote	1,607
Democratic loss on October vote	252

Painful Accident.

On Tuesday morning, about eleven o'clock, a puddler named George Wetzell, employed at Zug's rolling mill, on Thirteenth street, in the Ninth ward, met with an accident of a painful but not dangerous nature. While standing at his furnace, with his chin resting on an end of the long puddling iron, some bricks fell from the furnace stack, and striking the end of the puddling iron, forced the other end violently through the chin of the unfortunate man, lacerating his throat, jaw and tongue very badly, and knocking out several of his teeth. The injured man received immediate assistance, and after his wounds had been attended to, he was removed to his home in Allegheny. It is thought his injuries are not dangerous.

Fatal Accident.

On Tuesday evening a German, whose name we did not learn, was instantly killed at the Powellton coal works, Shaner's station, on the Connellsville Railroad. He was a miner, and while employed in the pit, a large mass of "horseback" fell upon him, crushing him to death.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

BOSTON, August 1, 1863.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.

Gentlemen:—Your Extracts have always proved satisfactory to our customers.

Yours very truly,
DANA, FARRAR & HYDE.

Don't Get Cheated—Look Out.

Get pint bottles, $1, in white wrappers—Wolcott's ANNIHILATOR, for it cures Catarrh. Wolcoct's PAIN PAINT cures pain, all kinds, and heals all sores without stain or smart.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, November 12, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market remains dull in all its various departments, with a limited demand for most of the leading articles. The fact is buyers have but little confidence in the present prices, and are not inclined to operate to any great extent, at this time. They appear disposed to wait and see how prices will operate. The weather has been changeable for some days. The cold season is drawing near. The late rains have made another rise in our rivers. We have now a good stage of water to all points, but not sufficient for coal boat purposes. Flour—The market continues depressed, with a very light demand for the various descriptions. We have an abundant stock on hand, sufficient to meet all demands that might be made. The receipts since our last were 1,205 bbls. Bacon—The stock of old bacon is pretty well exhausted; the stock on hand being very light. The season, however, is now far advanced. The packing season has not yet assumed any shape. Buyers are not inclined to contract for hogs at the present prices. The figures are too high.

GRAIN—Dullness is the prevailing feature of the market. Dealers confine their purchases to lots to meet their current wants. The receipts since our last were: Oats—917 sacks; Rye—3,703 sacks; Barley—408 sacks; Wheat—1,947 sacks; Corn—402 sacks. Wheat very dull, and not enough doing to establish quotations that can be relied on. The mills are not disposed to enter into any new contracts until they have worked up the stock they have on hand. Small lots of red winter wheat were sold at $1 80 to 1 82. No other kind appears to be wanted. Oats dull, with a large supply in the market. Sales were reported, from first hands, at 62 to 63c per bushel. Corn dull, and prices still tending downward. New can be purchased at 75 to 80c, and old at $1 05 per bushel. Rye dull. Holders are asking $1 55 to 1 37½ per bushels, with but few purchasers. There is nothing doing in barley worthy of notice. We quote nominally at $1 80 to $2 00—according to quality.

APPLES—The receipts continue large. Since our last 686 bbls were received. We note regular sales from store at $2, $2 50 and $4.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales were made in kegs at 75c, and in crocks at 80@85c per gallon. The supply on hand is large.

FLOUR—We have no improvement to notice in this article as relates to prices or demand. The market contains a good supply of the various kinds. The receipts since our last were 1,205 bbls. The store rates were, for spring wheat, $7 50@8 25, and for winter wheat $9 25@9 75 per bbl.

FEA-NUTS—We note regular sales at $2@2 50 per bush.

BUTTER—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. The extreme prices are 30, 35 and 38c per lb.

BEANS dull and lower; we can report sales at $6 50@7 per bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR dull and prices drooping; sales were reported at $4 75@5 00 per cwt.

CHESTNUTS—The receipts have increased; we can report sales at $5 50 per bush.

HAY dull, with large receipts by the river, sales on the wharf being reported at $20@25 per ton.

CRANBERRIES—The market is entirely bare.

POTATOES dull, with sales of peachblows at 75c in bulk, and 80@85c in sacks; "Jersey Sweets," $5@5 25 per bbl.

EGGS scarce and wanted; the last sales reported being at 33@35c per dozen.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, November 12, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market was a dull one in all its various departments. Buyers are still waiting on a further decline, and from present indications they will not have to wait long. The Eastern dispatches furnish the following:

Philadelphia—Prime Light Straw to White 25c; Standard White 23c; Crude, including packages, 20c.

New York—Prime Light Straw to White 26c Standard White 23c; Crude, bulk, 14c.

In our own market we are reported the following transactions.

CRUDE OIL—All the sales made were at a uniform figure of 10c, viz: 1,000 bbls bulk, delivered this week, 10c; 7,000 bbls do, spot, 10c; 1,000 bbls, November, 10c; 1,000 bbls, first half December, 10c; 1,000 do, last half, at 10c.

REFINED OIL—Dull, with a further decline in prices. We can report sales 1,000 bbls Standard White, spot, Philadelphia, at 25c, the owest figure reached for some time.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, November 9, 1868.

CATTLE—With an unusually large number of cattle on sale, the market was exceedingly dull, and had it not been for the presence of some few outside buyers, it would have been much worse. The whole number on sale footed up about 1,300 head, and the great proportion was of an inferior quality. Prime retailing cattle sold up to last week's prices, while the commoner grades were exceedingly dull and to effect sales, holders were obliged to make concessions. Probably, one-half, if not three-fourths, of the cattle on sale, were thin steers and heifers and old cows, suitable for no purpose but feeding, and there are but few stock buyers in market at this season of the year. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to extra fat cattle sold at from 7@7½, and inferior to medium, all the way from 3½@6.

W. Young 18 head two year old heifers and steers, from Lawrence county, at an average of $4.

A. & W. Wicks 51 head of Butler and Mercer county cows, heifers and steers, at $3 50@4 50.

McBride & Co., 8 head Washington county steers and heifers at $5.

Rush & Co., 12 head, same kind of stock, from same county, at $4 50@5 50.

S. Moses bought, in all, 12 head shipping steers, at an average of $5 25.

Keefer & Zeigler, 17 head Chicago steers, at $6 20; 49 head mixed Ohio stock, at $5 00@6 37½.

Marks & Bro., 97 head Pennsylvania and Western stock, at $3 50@7 50.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 15 head for Shephard, at $5 00@5 50; 6 head for Davis, at $4 50@5 25; 6 head for French, at $6 25.

Myers & Needy, 65 head Washington county stock, at $5 50@7 00; 40 head Ohio stock, at $4 50@5 50.

L. Rothchilds & Co., 23 head Chicago stock, at $5 25@6 75.

M. Verner, 54 head Illinois stock heifers and steers, at $4 50@6 00.

P. Hartman, 50 head Green and Washington county stock; at $3 50@6 75.

Greenwald & Kahn, 36 head Ohio steers, at $3 00@7 75; 40 head, for E. H. Davis, at $4 00@5 37½; 10 head for another party.

Trautman & Lobman, 57 head mixed stock, at $4 00@6 50.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 100 head, on commission, at $3 25@7 25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—With an unusually light supply on sale, the market was much more active to-day, buyers taking hold with greater alacrity, though, after all, prices were but little if any, better than last week; indeed, it is not to be expected that any material advance could be established on one week's short supply, as there are too many sheep in this section of country for that. The whole number on sale only reached about 2,500 head, most, if not all, of which were sold at 75c@$4 50 ₱ head, for inferior to strictly prime fat sheep.

Stakely & Bro., 280, at $2@4 50 ₱ head.
C. Beeler, 150, at an average of $1 50 ₱ head.
C. McCaslin, 300, at 90c@$4 ₱ head.
Geo. Clark wholesaled 198 at $1 30 ₱ head.
Adam Eckert 88, at $1@3 ₱ head.
J. Walters 100, at $1@3 ₱ head.
Simmers wholesaled 125 at $1 50 ₱ head.
M. Flinner 100, at 80c@$3 ₱ head.
P. Sheitemantle 350, at 90c@$2 50 ₱ head.
M. Humes wholesaled 100 at $1 40 ₱ head.
J. Rinn 200, averaging $1 35 ₱ head.
Bannon sold 150 for Allen at $1 25 ₱ head.
S. Huffman sold 108 at an average of $2 75 ₱ head.
Garvin & Co., sold 150 at an average of $2 ₱ head.
A. & N. Wicks sold 131 at an average of $1 25 ₱ head.
N. Carl 42 head of Ohio cows and steers at $4 00@6 25.
James McAllister sold 55 head of Western Indiana steers, for Cullen, at $5 50@7 25; 21 head of mixed stock, for Ross, at $3 50@4 50.
Randall, Ream & Hull had 79 head of Perry county Ohio, heifers and steers; wholesaled at $4 00@5 25.
L. H. Davis 86 head of Belmont county, Ohio stock at $3 25@5 25.
C. K. Warner 20 head Ohio steers, cows and heifers, at an average of $5.
Garwin & Co. 10 head of Butler county stock at $4 25.
Johnathan Davis sold 25 head of Ohio scalawags, for Sloan, at $3 00@5 25.
Glutter & McKenna sold 33 head of Green county cows, heifers and steers at 3½@5c.
Hedges & Taylor sold 117 head of mixed stock at 5@6c.
L. & J. Shamberg 90 head of mixed stock at $3 50@7 00.

HOGS.—The hog market was fairly active, the sales in the aggregate being fully up to the usual average, while prices have undergone no material change. We quote in a retail way at from 7½ to 9c for light to prime heavy average.

C. Beyer retailed 120 at 8@9¼c.
Sheitemantle wholesaled at 8c@$7 85.
Kalimal wholesaled 64 for 8c.
Smith who sealed S at $7 20.
J. Roth bids retailed 100 at 8@9c.
Shepard wholesaled at 7¾c.
N. Carr retailed 70 at 7¾@8¼c.
Ream wholesaled 18 at $7 35.
Emerick & Co. retailed 400 at 8@9c.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, November 12, 1868.

CATTLE—The week's operations were not large; prices, however, have undergone but few changes. As usual, there was a fair demand for good fat Cattle at remunerating prices. The offerings, however, of that description were small. Medium and common Cattle were more plenty. The sales, taken as a whole, show a material falling off as compared with previous weeks. The extreme prices were $4 75@7 25. The largest portion of the sales were at prices between the rates noticed above.

The sales, for the past four weeks were as follows:

October 22	1,853	2 75@6 75
October 29	1,968	2 75@7 00
November 5	1,849	3 50@7 50
November 12	1,907	2 75@7 25

The market was not so firm at the close.

SHEEP—The market was a dull one, with but few changes, the number in the pens being small compared with the past few weeks. The offerings, however, were sufficient for all purposes, there being enough and to spare. The extreme rates were $3 00@4 00 ₱ cwt. Sales were made by the head at various prices, according to condition. The operations for the past four weeks were:

October 22	9,170	$2 00@4 50
October 29	8,825	2 75@4 12
November 5	7,020	2 75@4 00
November 12	9,607	3 00@4 00

The above sales for the month exceed the previous one 2,287 head.

HOGS—The operations in Hogs were not extensive. So far as sales are concerned, for this market, buyers and sellers are apart in their views. The principal sales were on Eastern account. Our packers so far as we have been able to learn, have not made a single contract. They do not see any money in the operations at the present figures.

The operations for the past four weeks were

October 22	11,429	$7 50@8 65
October 29	7,850	7 00@9 00
November 5	7,062	6 90@8 75
November 12	10,074	6 85@9 15

The above shows a material increase in sales. They were, however, sold to eastern dealers, who appear to have more faith in Hogs than our own dealers.

The week's receipts were: East—cattle 50 cars; hogs, 110 cars; sheep, 35 cars; horses and mules, 12 cars.

The receipts for the same time were: Cattle 108 cars; hogs, 111 cars, sheep, 35 cars; horses and mules, 11 cars.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 11.—Eastern exchange is limited supply and firm at 1-10th premium selling. Flour lower and medium grades in fair demand for shipment. Choice grades quiet. Spring extras $4 75@6 65. Wheat moderately active and 2@2½c lower. Sales No 1 at $1 17@1 20, and No 2 $1 09@1 11½, closing at $1 09@1 10 for No 2. Sales No 2 since Change $1 05½. Corn more active, and ½@1c lower. Sales No 1 at 79@79½c; No 2 at 72@73½; rejected at 70@71; closing at 79@79½c for No 1. Sales of No 1 this afternoon at 79½c. Oats more active, and ½c lower. Sales Nos 1 and 2 at 47½@48½c, closing at 48c. Rye firm and ½@1c higher. Sales No 1 at $1 05½@1 09, and No 2 $1 03, closing steady. Barley in fair demand and 2@3c lower. Sales No 2 at $1 47@1 50, and rejected at $1 20@1 25, closing at $1 43 for No 2. Sample lots $1 48@1 55 on track. Highwines dull at 86c. Provisions tame and a shade easier. New mess pork is offered at $24 50; mess ordinary at $24 00; dry salted shoulders at 11c, sweet pickled hams at 14c; green hams at 11c; green sides at 10½c. Lard and old lard 15½@16c. Mess beef $18 50. Cattle in fair demand and firm, and 15@25c higher, at $4 75@6 25 for butchers and packers stock, and $5 50@6 00 for fair to medium steers. Hogs quiet at $5 40@7 20 for common, and $7 25@8 00 for fair to choice. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours—3,269 bbls flour; 24,820 bush wheat; 24,765 bush corn; 34,748 bush oats; 1,421 bush rye; 4,448 bush barley; 11,500 hogs. Shipments—8,850 bbls flour; 48,854 bush wheat; 7,887 bush corn; 14,869 bush oats; 2,672 bush rye; 5,037 bush barley; 1,992 hogs.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 11.—No offerings in the tobacco line. Cotton lower and nominal at 21½c. The flour market firmer but not higher, with a good shipping demand for spring and fall; sales of superfine at $4 25 to 5 10; no extra at $5 25 to 6 50; do XX at $6 00 to 8 00 do XXX at $7 25 to 9 50; fancy family at $10 00 to 12 00. Wheat unchanged; prime to strictly prime red fall at $1 40 to 1 60; choice to fancy do at $1 70 to 2 00; spring is quoted at $1 15 to 1 16 for No. 2, and $1 18 to 1 20 for No. 1. Corn firmer at 60 to 71c for new, and 80 to 82c for old. Oats firmer and higher, with sales at 49 to 53c for fancy. Barley unchanged; sales at $2 10 to 2 25 for fancy Minnesota and Missouri. Rye firm at $1 10 to 1 12. Provisions—The last of the old stock was closed out to-day. Clear sides were sold at 15½ to 18¾c, and shoulders at 14c. Choice canvassed hams are worth 18c. Pork was sold at $29 25. Hogs—Packers are generally ready for work, but the receipts are insufficient; extra heavy are worth 7¼ to 7½c, while other grades range from 6 to 7c. Lard is held nominally at from 16 to 16c for tierce and keg. Cattle dull at 3½@4c for med um to choice. Whisky unchanged with sales at $1 02

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 11.—Flour firmer; family $7 50@7 75. Wheat firmer and higher; No. 1 red $1 80. Corn dull; old nominally 80c; new closed at 55@56c. Rye scarce and firmer; No. 1 $1 28. Oats quiet, at 57@58c. Barley dull and prices nominal. Cotton dull and prices drooping; middling 22½c. Nothing done in Tobacco; receipts light. Whisky is in but limited demand, at $1, though sales were reported at $1 05, but this is above the market. Hogs firmer and higher; all sold at $7 25@8 gross, the latter an extreme rate for extra large. Mess Pork is held firmly at $25. Green Meats higher, as regards sides and hams; sales of shoulders at 7½@7¾c, but new held at 8c; sides sold at 15½c, and hams at 12½c. Lard dull; prime steam 15c; kettle rendered 16c. Bacon—Shoulders declined to 13@13½c; clear rib sides 17¼@17½c. Linseed oil very dull; it can be bought at 93c in the large way. Lard oil unchanged. Petroleum dull at 28@30c for refined. Flax seed dull at $2 20. Gold, 1½¾ buying. Exchange steady at par buying, and 50 to 1-10 premium selling.

New York Markets.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 11—Cotton dull, irregular and lower; sales of 850 bales at 24@24¼c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts of 13,475 bbls; less active and in buyer's favor; sales of 8,400 bbls at $5 80@6 15 for superfine state and western; $6 50@7 for extra state; $5 40@7 00 for extra western; $8 20@9 75 for white wheat extra; $7 25@8 25 for round hoop Ohio; $7 50@9 for extra St. Louis; $10@15 for good choice do, closing dull. California quiet; sales of 250 sacks at $6 50@10 75. Rye flour steady; sales of 200 bbls at $5 80@6 75. Corn meal quiet. Whisky firm; sales of 300 bbls western at $1 05@1 07, free. Receipts of wheat, 126,502 bush; dull and 2@3c lower; sales of 66,000 bush at $1 40 for No. 3 spring; $1 51@1 55 for No. 2, the latter ancarrene; $1 64@1 65 for No. 1 do; $2 20 for white Michigan; $2 40@2 42½ for white California. Rye dull and heavy. Barley more active and firmer; sales of 21,000 bush at 82 for state; $2 07 for Canada East; $2 20 for Canada West. Barley malt dull. Receipts of corn, 30,600 bush; dull and 1c lower; sales of 80,000 bush at $1 11@1 13 for unsound; $1 14@1 16 for sound mixed western; $1 12 for inferior white western. Receipts of oats, 75,419; heavy; sales of 69,000 bush at 70@71c for western afloat. Rice quiet. Coffee quiet. Sugar dull; sales of 200 hhds Cuba at 11@11¾c. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet at 14@14½c for crude, and 27@27½c for refined. Hops quiet, at 19@22c for American. Linseed oil dull, at 95c@$1. Coal quiet and very firm. Leather—Hemlock sole active and firmer, at 28½@29½c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light and middle weights. Wool very quiet and steady; sales of 200,000 pounds at 42@55c for domestic fleece, and 41@47½c for pulled. Spirits turpentine quiet at 44@45c. Metals—Sheating copper unchanged at 33c for Lake. Copper dull at 23½c for Lake; 23¼@23½c for Portage lake; 23½c for Detroit; 23½c for Baltimore. Pig Iron quiet, at 41@43c for Scotch, and 34@41c for American. Sheet Iron dull and declining, at 11½@12c for Russia; common do firm at 5½@7½c. Bar Iron quiet, at $90@99 25 for refined English and American. Nail rod dull, at 8¾@9c. Nails steady, at 5½c for cut; 7c for clinch, and $4 27@4 30 for horse shoe. Pork quiet and unsettled; sales of 650 bbls at $25@25 87 for mess, closing at $28 73, regular; at $17 50 for old do, and at $22 24 for prime. Mess beef quiet and lower; sales of 145 bbls at $10@17 for new plain mess, and at $16 50@20 50 for new extra mess. Prime beef quiet; sales of 100 tierces at $12@25 50 for prime mess, and at $8@12 00 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales of 20 bbls at $28 50@30 50. Cut meats steady; sales of 125 pkgs at 11@11½c for shoulders, and at 12@16c for hams. Middles quiet and steady. Lard quiet and heavy; sales of 850 tierces at 15@17c for steam, and at 17@17½c for kettle rendered; also, 250 tierces steam, seller's February, at 14½c. Butter steady at 25@37c for Ohio, and at 40@50c for State. Cheese quiet and firm at 13@16c. Freights to Liverpool firm; engagements for 15,000 bush grain at 8½c for wheat, per steam, and at 7c for corn, per sail; also 2,500 bbls flour, per sail, at 2s 6d.

LATEST.—Flour closed quiet and without material change. Wheat dull at $1 50 to 1 53 for No 2; $1 61 to 1 65 for No. 1 spring. Rye closed dull and nominal. Oats closed quiet and heavy, at 76c for Western, afloat. Corn dull and heavy, at $1 1 to 1 14 for Western. Pork quiet and steady, at $28 75 for old. Mess beef closed dull and droopingz. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard dull at 16½ to 17c for fair to prime steam. Eggs closed dull at 34 to 37c.

DRY GOODS.

Trade in this department remains inert. As a general thing prices rule steady. The only change of importance noticeable to-day is a reduction of ½c per yard in Lancaster fancy prints, which are now selling at 12c. Other styles of cotton staples are dull, yet prices are sustained notwithstanding the pressure on the money market. Seasonable styles of woolen goods for ladies' wear are in steady request, but apart from specialties there is not much animation.

MONEY.

Street quiet. Money easy at 7 ₱ cent. on call.

STERLING.

Sterling steady at 9½@9¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 133⅞, advanced to 134⅝ declined to 133⅞, and closed at 134¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull but strong. Coupons of '81, 13⅝@14; '62, 8¾@8⅝; '64, 6⅜@7; '65, 7@7½; new, 9⅛@9⅜; '67, 9⅜@9⅝; '68, 10⅛@10⅜; 10-40s, 5@5⅛.

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull. New Tennessees, 68½; old do, 69. New North Carolinas, 65½. Old Virginias, 55¾.

STOCKS.

Stocks weak and unsettled.

FIVE-THIRTY P. M. PRICES—Canton Company, 46@46½; Cumberland, 35½@36; Wells' Express, 27½@28; American Express, 42@42½; Adams Express, 47@47½; United States Express, 46¾@47; Merchants' Union Express, 19½@20. Quicksilver, 22@22½; Pacific Mail, 115@115½; Western Union Telegraph, 38@38¼. New York Central, 119½@119¾. Erie, 37¾@37¾; do pref rred, 72@74; Fort Wayne and Chicago, 107¼@107½; Hartford and Erie, 18¾@27; Chicago and Alton, 141; Terre Haute, 40@41; do preferred, 92; Burlington and Quincy, 170; Cincinnati, Columbus and Indianapolis, 77; Hudson, 123@124; Reading, 97¾@97¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 29@29½; Wabash, 68@68½; do preferred, 83½@84; St. Paul, 69¾@70; do preferred, 82½@83; Michigan Central, 116@116; Michigan Southern, 82¾@82½; Illinois Central bonds, 141½; Pittsburgh, 83¾@84½; Toledo, 99¾@99½; Rock Island, 102¾@103; Northwestern, 81¾@81½; do preferred, 82½@82¾; Harlem, 100; Mariposa, C do preferred, 19½@20.

MINING SHARES

Mining shares quiet. Gregory 485; Quartz Hill 87; Smith & Parmalee 430.

COPPER STOCKS

Copper stocks at Boston: Copper Falls 15; Franklin 11.

SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $346,416; payments $1,021,903; balance $52,160,520.

EXPORTS.

Exports for the week $2,943,195.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 11.—Rye flour dull. Wheat dull, amber 3@4c lower; sales of amber at $1 68@1 69 No. 2 do $1 50; seller, last half November, $1 70 for No. 1 red; $1 45 for No. 2; spring, $1 20 Corn opened a shade better; closed dull and drooping; sales of No. 1 at 86c; Michigan 88c; No. 1 white 88c; No. 2 do 86c; rejected 80c. Oats dull and 1c lower; No. 1, 53c; No. 2, 52c. Rye lower; sales of No. 2 at $1 07@1 10. Barley—Sales at $1 75. Freights dull at 5c to Buffalo.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 11—Flour dull; Iowa and Minnesota extra family, $7 25@8; winter wheat do, $8@10 50; fancy, $11 50@13. Wheat, prime, in good demand; others dull; sales of 3,000 bush red at $1 85@2 05; amber, $2 10. Rye steady at $1 50. Corn, mixed western, $1 17@ 19; new yellow, 90@95c. Oats unchanged. Provisions, small business. Whisky firm and held at $1 08, free.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 11—Tobacco active; sales of 34 hhds good lugs to manufacturing, at 8¾@15c. Hogs—slaughtering renewed; 1,500 were killed; active at 7½@7¾c, gross. Super flour, $8 50@9. Wheat, $1 75@1 80. Corn, new, 66@65c. Oats, 50@55c. Rye, $1 25. Malt, spring, $2 25@2 35. Barley, spring $1 75@2. Bacon—shoulders, 13½@14c; clear rib sides, 15c; clear sides, 18½@18¾c. Lard, new, 16c. Cotton, 21½@21¾c.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 11.—Flour dull; sales 200 bbls city spring at $7 00. Wheat inactive; spring nominally unchanged; sales 7,500 bush amber Canada at $1 75. Corn quiet; sales of No. 1 Western at 97c; 2,000 bush do, in lots, at 97@98c. Oats firm at 60c. Rye unchanged. Barley dull. Other articles unchanged. Highwines—Sales of 50 bbls at 65c. Weather cold; it has been snowing eight hours.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled at $1 2@1 30 for No 1, and $2 12 for No 2. Rye dull at $1 05 delivered. Barley dull and nominal. Receipts—300 bbls flour; 30,000 bush wheat; 1,000 bush oats; 6,000 bush corn; 300 bush rye; 400 bush barley. Shipments 6,000 bbls flour; 57,000 bush wheat; 5,000 bush oats.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 11.—Flour market quiet and unchanged. City made XXX white $11 50@11 75; XX amber $9 75@10; XX red winter $8 50@8 75; XX spring $7 75@8; X spring $7 25@8. Country made XX red and amber $8 25@9; XX spring $7 25@8 25; XX white $10@11. Wheat—a shade more inquiry, firmer and better; sales of No. 1 red at $1 70, and of No. 2 do at $1 53, but held higher at the close. Corn—market quiet and nominal at 90@92c for No. 1 shelled. Oats—no receipts; in moderate request at 56@57c for No. 1 State. Rye dull and nominal; held at $1 20@1 25 for No. 1. Barley—market dull and nominal. Petroleum—refined dull and heavy at 24@25c for round lots, and at 26@28c for trade lots.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal; choice to prime $2 20. Corn dull; new white 75@80c; yellow 90@92c. Oats—dull at 70c. Rye nominal. Mess pork active at $29. Bacon firm; rib sides 17¾c; clear do 18c; shoulders 14c. Lard dull at 18c.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 11.—Cotton—receipts, 1,541 bales; exports, 1,519 bales. Flour $5 50@12. Corn—shelled 90@95c. Cornmeal $4 65. Oats 58c. Hay $26 in store. Bran $22@22 50. Pork $25@28 50. Bacon scarce. Lard 17@19c. Shoulders 14½c; clear sides 19¼c.

Detroit Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 11—Flour—demand fair for up country trade; rates are steady. Wheat inactive and nominally unchanged; light rates to close consignments at $1 87 for No. 1 white; $1 68 for No. 2 do.

Is Sickness Avoidable?

Thousands toss on sick-beds to-day, who might have been well and hearty, had they taken due precautions for the preservation of that most precious of earthly blessings, *a sound mind in a sound body*. Sickness, to a greater extent than most people suppose, *is avoidable*. When the body is languid, the spirits depressed, and the nervous system unnaturally sensitive, it should be taken for granted that *mischief is brewing*. These hints and warnings, vouchsafed as such by a kind Providence, ought not to be disregarded. If they are slighted, as is too generally the case, the next thing may be a fever, a severe bilious attack, or some other form of acute disease. They indicate as clearly as if the intimation were given in articulate language, that the animal functions are disordered, and the system debilitated. Under these circumstances, the only thing to be done is to REGULATE AND RESTORE, and the best regulating and restorative preparation ever used for the prevention of sickness is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. In this way, bilious remittent fever chills and fever, spasms, nervous paroxysms violent attacks of indigestion, and all the ordinary epidemics, may almost certainly be averted. They are usually preceded by the symptoms described, and surely it is wisdom to forestall them by resorting to an antidote at once harmless, agreeable and invigorating. Most assuredly, it will soon dissipate the unpleasant feelings referred to; which, of course, is desirable, even if they were not likely to lead to something worse. The close of the Fall is usually accompanied by unhealthy fogs and violent atmospheric changes, and it is, therefore, a season when invigoration is particularly needed.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the lowest rates, wholesale and retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

Drug Store, No. 84 Market Stree

This Season of the Year

Is fraught with more danger to valetudinarians than any other periods of the year, especially those who belong to the pulmonary class, and as timely advice may be of service, Dr. Keyser invites attention to his two great remedies, PECTORAL SYRUP and LUNG CURE—the former a perfect and speedy cure in immediate colds, coughs and chills, and a protector against their recurrence, and the latter a remedy of known value in eradicating long standing and obstinate diseases of the lungs and air organs.

The Doctor says that he has seen many a one who was given over to die, suddenly restored to health and new life by the use of one or both of these remedies, which he has prepared with especial aim to the cure of such ailments. Digitalis, squills and sickening expectorants have had their day, and these remedies of the Doctor will soon take their place in the pharmacopias.

Dr. Keyser has treated many a case of pulmonary disease, after hemorrhage, night sweats and expectoration of matter had well-nigh exhausted the patients' lives, and they were regarded as hopelessly beyond the reach of medicines.

The Pectoral Syrup and Lung Cure, combined once and a while with appropriate tonics, and a careful regimen of wholesome and nutricious food, has brought them back to life as persons restored from the dead. It is in the Prodromic stages of Pulmonary Disease, however, that these medicines are